The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3729. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Official Reports of Gen. Steele's Movements.

THE DEFEAT OF MARMADUKE'S FORCES.

The Rebels Under Price in Full Retreat.

The Whereabouts of General Blunt's Army.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 3.

A letter from Gen. STEELE, received at Headquarters Tuesday night, dated Clarendon, Aug. 26, says:

"Our advance, under DAVIDSON, has driven MARMADUKE's cavalry, about 3,000, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. BURBRIDGE and some privates.

At the date of the dispatch from DAVIDSON, GLOVER's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Metor."

This morning the following dispatch was received from Gen. FISK:

PILOT KNOB, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

To Major-Gen. Schofield:

A deserter from BURBRIDGE's command reports that our forces attacked PRICE on the 25th at Brownsville and Bayou Metor. "Old Pap's" forces were driven back across Arkansas River on Wednesday forenoon last.

The entire rebel force was in full retreat, STEELE and DAVIDSON hotly pursuing them, and shelling the fleeing rebels.

Hundreds are deserting.

MARMADUKE's command was wholly routed and scattered.

Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army.

The people of Arkansas, north of White River, are praising God for the prospective deliverance from the Jeff. Davis despotism.

C. B. FISK, Brigadier-General.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CLARENDON, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863.

The Confederates are fortifying at Bayou Metor, about fifteen miles this side of Little Rock. The point is one of many advantages, and, if well fortified and desperately defended, will prove a hard place to take. The bayou is upon the extreme western limit of the "Grand Prairie," which stretches from the White to the Arkansas River. It is some fifty feet wide, has abrupt banks and a treacherous and miry bed. The rebel position is said to be flanked by swamps, which will prevent its being turned, and compel Gen. STEELE to attack in front, where they have from twenty to thirty pieces of artillery ready to place in position upon the completion of their works.

THE FEDERALS CROSSING TO THE WEST SIDE OF WHITE RIVER.

Gen. STEELE is anxious to make the attack at the earliest practicable moment, in order that the entire Louisiana army of KIRBY SMITH cannot arrive in time to share in the defence. Since my last he has been busily engaged in crossing his troops and trains to the west side of White River, employing the limited ferriage facilities night and day. Once upon the west side of White River, Gen. STEELE will push forward with the utmost rapidity toward the rebel position.

DEMORALIZED STATE OF THE REBELS.

Deserters and prisoners represent the rebel army as in the most deplorable demoralization, and so near upon the point of mutiny that their officers are obliged to offer battle in order to prevent it. The men realize that being marched around the country, and continually falling back before the approach of the Federal troops, is bringing their cause no benefits, and they demand the privilege of fighting, in order that a result of some kind may be reached. If they are anxious to burn a little gunpowder, I know of several thousand brave boys who are ambitious of accommodating them, and, if their officers will allow them to stay where they are, will not be very slow about it either.

A REBEL INTENTION RECONSIDERED.

Our advance upon the west side of White River is upon the opposite side of a large bayou running across a neck of land around which White River makes a bend. The rebels had probably intended to dispute our advance at this point, but, realizing the difficulty of retreating across a forty-mile prairie in the face of 7,000 cavalry, very wisely reconsidered their intentions. Upon the west bank of this bayou, which, by the way, is about 40 feet wide, and contains eight feet of water, the rebels had a double line of admirably constructed rifle-pits. They will answer a splendid purpose for the force Gen. STEELE leaves behind him when he advances.

DUVAL'S BLUFFS, Ark., Sunday, Aug. 23.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

Clarendon was evacuated at daylight this morning, and the whole of STEELE's command, not already on the march, moved to this place, which has been selected as the future base of operations against Little Rock. The supplies and the sick were moved by steamers, under the convoy of the gunboat fleet, commanded by Capt. BACHE, the senior officer of this division.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOCATION.

Duval's Bluffs has as many advantages in its favor as Clarendon had disadvantages against it. It is a high and dry location, where, if anywhere in this region, the sick can have the benefit of pure air. It is admirably adapted for the location of an intrenched camp, and, with but few additions to its natural defences, can be held by a comparatively insignificant force. It is, again, fifteen miles nearer the field of Gen. STEELE's operations than Clarendon, giving him the advantage of two days (one each way) in communicating with his base and receiving his supplies. Another advantage it gives us, which may determine the success of the expedition, is found in the country over which our forces will be required to march, and the natural defences of the points which they will be compelled to fight. If desperately defended by a force of 20,000 men, Little Rock cannot be approached upon the Clarendon and Helena road alone by any force we can bring against it. The crossing of Bayou Metor is susceptible of strong defence, and is already well fortified. After forcing a passage, however, the rebels would fall back upon points which our troops would find it still more difficult to carry. At one point, Willow Pond skirts the road for six miles, and at two points within that distance swamps approach to within half a mile of the opposite side of the road. One of these places could be made impregnable, and held by a handful of men until starvation compelled them to surrender. The road crosses a deep bayou running from a lake, less than half a mile distant to Willow Pond. This position has a swamp in its rear, which would prevent all possibility of an attack in rear or upon either flank. If defended at all, our success, if we indeed achieved one, by an advance on the Clarendon road, would be purchased at an enormous sacrifice of life. Upon the Duval's Bluffs road there is not a single position of extraordinary natural strength, save the one at Bayou Metor, of which I have before written. My information concerning the nature of the country I deem reliable, as it comes from Lieut. FRED. SOMMER, Engineer on Gen. STEELE's Staff, who has presented me with an accurate map of that region, made up from the field notes of the original surveys in the Surveyor-General's office.

THE LOCATION OF OUR ADVANCE.

Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON's cavalry division, constituting the advance, has its camp to-night at Dead Man's Lake, some twelve miles from this point. A reconnoissance was made to-day as far as Brownsville, which is within twelve miles of Bayou Metor. No intelligence concerning it has been received as yet at headquarters.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Gen. STEELE will push forward with the remainder of his forces as soon as the proper intrenchments for the defence of this point have been constructed. They will require but a few days, as the location is naturally very strong. The reinforcements promised him from Memphis by Gen. HURLBUT have not been received, and it is now a matter of grave doubt whether they have been sent. Each hour's delay adds to the strength of the enemy and their position, and Gen. STEELE will not wait for reinforcements. In the coming battle there can be no doubt but what our forces will be opposed by a force double theirs in strength, posted behind fortifications, upon ground of their own selection. If a repulse should follow our attack, it can only be attributed to the small force placed at Gen. STEELE's command, and the failure of the proper officers to forward reinforcements when apprised of the largely superior force by which he is opposed.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

DUVALL'S BLUFF, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

Everything connected with this expedition is progressing favorably. Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of the sick, many of whom are returning to duty.

This place is being fortified by substantial rifle-pits; and, with the assistance of a gunboat, the convalescents can easily protect the hospitals and stores. The fortifications were constructed under the direction of Lieut. FREDERICK SOMMER, Engineer on Gen. STEELE's Staff, and do credit to the skill of the officer.

Gen. DAVIDSON had a skirmish with the enemy on the 25th, near Brownsville, driving them and occupying the place. He fell back ten miles, however, on account of the scarcity of water.

A growing disposition on the part of the citizens to return to their allegiance is daily manifested in a substantial manner, and is on the increase. Many families are also going northward, the Government purchasing the stock of undoubtedly loyal persons in all such cases.

A squad of prisoners, including Col. BURBRIDGE, (acting rebel Brigadier,) was started up the river to-day in charge of competent guards.

No movement from this place will take place for a week yet, and anything to the contrary you need place no confidence in. Reports, too, in regard to the immense amount of sickness in camp, the "die-in-the-last-ditch" propensities of rebel officers, &c., you can contradict as unmitigated lies, put forth by the feeble news-mongers of treasonable and contemptible sheets.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION, DUVAL'S BLUFFS, Ark., Wednesday, Aug. 26, *Via* CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863.

There were fifteen hundred rebel cavalry and two pieces of artillery in the place previous to the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. DAVIDSON's advance on Monday evening. Our batteries opened upon the town with shell at daylight yesterday. The rebels fired a few shots in response, and evacuated the place. The batteries, remaining in the old position, kept up a vigorous fire for half an hour upon the roads back of the town, while a portion of our troops occupied the place.

Col. JOHN BURBRIDGE, of the Fourth Missouri rebel cavalry, whose regiment was in Brownsville, spent the night with his family eight miles north of the place. The firing was the first intimation he had of the presence of our troops, and he immediately started to rejoin his command. As he neared Brownsville he noticed that our batteries were outside of the town, and presuming that, of course, the place was still occupied by MARMADUKE, galloped in. Some of his men were clad in captured Federal uniforms, and the presence of blue-coats did not frighten him in the least. He was in the place some fifteen minutes before he was observed by our men, and did not find out his mistake until called upon to dismount.

Col. BURBRIDGE formerly resided at Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, and is a brother of CLINTON BURBRIDGE, now a prisoner at St. Louis or Alton. He informs me that Gen. HOLMES is not dead, as reported, but is now convalescing at White Springs. Our forces followed the rebels to within four miles of Bayou Metor, and then returned to Brownsville on account of water. The intrenchments here will be completed in a couple of days more, when you may probably look for an advance of Gen. STEELE's whole force.

GEN. BLUNT'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT BLUNT, C. N. INDIAN TERRITORY, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

We are under marching orders at last, glad enough to think that to-morrow we shall be south of the Arkansas. This place, long ago, was called the "White Man's Graveyard," and abandoned by the Government because of its unhealthiness.

All of us are "gay and happy still." Gen. STEELE, with ragged rebel hordes, has fallen back. He is now forty miles from here, southeast, on some creek with an unpronounceable name. His forces are now estimated at 7,000, the Indians mostly having returned to their homes. STEELE's movement seems to be mainly caused by the fear of getting between two fires, for we hear of Gen. STEELE and DAVIDSON being on the way from the east and central portion of Arkansas. It would be inconvenient to be caught with BLUNT on his western flank.

We are all feeling good at the news that Col. CLOUD and the gallant Second are marching this way. A messenger came in this morning with dispatches from him, forty miles from this post. He has with him about two thousand men—the Second Kansas, the First Arkansas, and a battalion of infantry, with two sections of BABB's battery. Everybody feels jubilant. We are willing to go to the Gulf with our present force.

Col. JUDSON is in command of the post, with a garrison of the three Indian regiments and a battalion of the "First Nigger!" Gen. BLUNT's headquarters are in the village adjoining. Major CALKINS, Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL and all the cavalry are camped on the Verdigris, to the west of us—gone there for forage, the grass being all eaten off in this vicinity.

A general hospital has been established at Tal-lah-quah, on the Illinois River, twenty miles east. The National Female Seminary buildings are being used for hospital purposes. They are admirably adapted to the purpose. Our sick have all been removed there, as also a portion of our infantry.

Col. BOWEN, of the Thirteenth, is here. Major POMEROY, Ninth Kansas, goes North to-day. He has declined the Colonelcy of the Fourth Indian—cause why, the regiment is not raised. Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOWLES, First Colored, has resigned, and goes North.

About sixty Texan and Arkansas Union refugees and deserters have lately come in. They are joining the Fourteenth Kansas. Lieut. TOPPING, First Colored, had a company nearly full for the Second Colored.

Paymasters ADAMS and SLEEPER leave here with the train for Fort Scott.

The soldiers of the First Colored send up with the paymaster about $120,00 of their pay for their families at Lawrence and Leavenworth. That regiment cannot be beat. My next will doubtless be from Fort Smith.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.

Franklin, Ord and Herron to be in Command Under Banks.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

By the steamer *Champion*, for St. Louis to-day, I send you everything of importance in this quarter.

It is everywhere asserted that the attack on Mobile will shortly be made by three corps, under the command of Gens. FRANKLIN, ORD, and HERRON, the whole under the direction of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Gen. ORD's corps has arrived at Carrollton, above the city, and many of his troops can now be seen in the city. Gen. FRANKLIN has his headquarters at Baton Rouge, and Gen. HERRON is on the way down the river.

Most of the vessels-of-war and mortar boats are said to have gone preparatory to the reduction of Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile harbor. Admiral FARRAGUT is said to lead the fleet.

The principal base of operations against Mobile is understood to be Pascagoula, 45 miles from the former place. The great stronghold of Alabama is expected to fall in less than three weeks.

The people by the steamer *Champion* assert that Gen. GRANT is on his way to assume command of this department, relieving Gen. BANKS, and that the latter General is to be recalled to Washington, there to be assigned to an important position.

The Great Rebellion from an Anagrammatic Stand-Point.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been amusing myself by making anagrams upon the "Great Rebellion." I could not make a good English one, but succeeded in "perpetrating" *seven* Latin ones, which I dedicate to the "Heptarchy" and send to you, as follows:

In reference to Slavery—

"*Negro liber late*—(The universally free negro—*i. e.*, universal freedom to the negro.)

"*Niger aret bello*"—(The black man thirsts for war; or, "the war.")

"*Leno liber grate*"—(The slave-dealer is gladly free—*i. e.*, from his task.)

In reference to the conduct of the war by the enemy—

"*Nero gerit bella*"—(Nero carries on the wars; or, "wages wars.")

In reference to the English cotton spinners—

"*Liber net algore*"—(The freeman spins [or weaves] in the cold; or, freely translated: The cotton spinner is out in the cold!)

In reference to the siege of Charleston—

"*Liber longe rate*"—(The freeman is afar off in his ships; or "navy.")

In reference to the oppressed throughout the world—

"*Liber longe aret*"—(The freeman thirsts afar off—*i. e.*, for the end.)

Each one of these will be found a perfect anagram, containing the same letters as those which compose the words "Great Rebellion," and not a letter more or less.

If you think that either as strange coincidences or literary curiosities they have sufficient merit or interest, please give this a place in your journal and oblige.

A. R. D.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Markets.

The U. S. mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. GAGER, commanding, from New-Orleans 29th ult., arrived yesterday morning. She passed at anchor in the Mississippi River at Quarantine, U. S. gunboats *Gertrude* and *Granite City*. The *George Washington* has experienced strong northeast gales with heavy sea for the last four days.

The following items of intelligence are from the *Era* of the 29th:

THE COTTON AND SUGAR MARKETS.

ERA OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, Friday Evening, Aug. 28, 1863.

COTTON—The week's sales embrace about 400 bales, of which 3 bales, repacked, sold privately on Monday at 5½c. On Tuesday, 5 bales low middling, at 55c., and 2 strictly middling, at 60c.; by auction, 305 bales were sold, of which 2 bales pickings, at 37c.; 1 do. samples, at 37c.; 2 bales middling, at 50¼c., and 50 and 55 do., at 58¼c.; 50 do., at 58¾c.; 20 low middling, at 57c., and 25 do., at 57¼c., and 50 and 50 low middling, at 57½c., ℔ lb., cash in Treasury notes, or one third cash in Treasury notes and the balance in sight drafts on New-York, the bills of lading and insurance policies, both for sea and war risks attached, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster. To-day, 45 bales were sold by auction, of which 22 bales wet and dry at 40c.; 7 do., at 36¾c.; 3 pickings, at 15½c.; 2 repacked, at 50¼c.; 2 do.. at 36¼c.; 3 do., at 53¼c.; 1 samples, at 46¼c.; 1 do., at 24c.; 1 pickings and burnt, at 6¼c.; 2 pickings, at 19c., and 1 damaged, at 19½c., ℔ lb., cash, duty paid by the seller.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

		Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1862		2,100
Arrived past week	68	
Arrived previously	21,476	
Additional made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, contents of mattresses, pickings, &c., and waste, gathered from families in the city	250	—21,794
Total		23,894
Exported past week	1,177	
Exported previously	21,056	—22,233
Stock on hand and on shipboard		1,661

SUGAR—To-day's sales embrace about 175 hhds. in several lots, at 11c. for fair to fully fair new, and 11¾c. for fully fair to prime old. The week's sales, up to yesterday inclusive, embrace about 830 hhds. in numerous lots, in store and on the landing, at 11¼c.@11½c. for old fully fair to prime refilled, and 10¾c. for new good common to fair refilled, and 10¾c.@11c. for old fair to good fair not refilled. By auction—35 bbls. sold at 11½c.@13¾c., according to quality.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF NEGROES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28, 1863.

Impressment of men of color into the military service of the United States being contrary to General Orders, dated Aug. 21, all recruiting officers and squads are hereby ordered to desist from such impressment.

Col. J. S. CLARK,
Maj. B. RUSH PLUMLY,
Col. GEO. H. HANKS,

Commission for the regulation and government of people of color.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Wood-pile Case—Union Meeting—Military Movements—Gen. Meade's Resignation—Health of the City—Rumors About Charleston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

THE WOOD-PILE CASE.

But little of local consequence has occurred since my last; the principal event being, perhaps, the one which forms the caption of this paragraph. The case was not, in itself, one of any great importance; but it is impossible to overestimate the feeling of dissatisfaction which the decision of Judge HUGHES has produced among the people—the taxpayers—of New-Orleans.

Rightly or wrongly, there can be no disputing that this population have got deeply impressed with the idea that the public affairs of the city are being grossly mismanaged—that officials are holding sinecure positions, at great salaries, to which they are not legally entitled—and that large amounts of public wealth are being, somehow or other, spirited away, while the honest creditors of the city, men who have supplied it with their labor and their materials, have to go without their dearly-earned money.

The trial in question grew out of a letter which Mr. COLLINS, a foreman of laborers, had written to the *True Delta*, (in reply to an article of the latter asking what had become of a quantity of wood belonging to the city,) and asserting that he, COLLINS, had removed a portion of it to the private houses of three members of the Bureau of Streets and Landings—Messrs. DEWEES, CAMPBELL and ROSS—by their own request.

The three gentlemen, feeling themselves aggrieved by this grave charge, had COLLINS arraigned for libel, and employed the most eminent counsel here, Messrs. ROZELIUS and DAY, to prosecute the case; the accused being defended by Messrs. MOLLOY and COLEMAN.

I was present at the trial and must confess that all the evidence I heard seemed to prove, very clearly, that the wood was actually taken to the houses of the three Bureau gentlemen—that it was not paid for—and that the said wood was public property.

Whatever weight, however, there might have been in these simple facts against the prosecutors, seems to have been quite counteracted by, what appeared to many, a mere legal quibble; viz: that anything said or done by the members of the bureau *individually*, had nothing to do with the charge brought against COLLINS, of having attacked them *collectively*, as a bureau; and the Judge, in passing sentence upon the accused, seemed to attach very much weight to the fact that, "*if* the gentlemen of the bureau *did* receive six cords of wood, why, still he (COLLINS,) was himself the greater criminal; for he had used the city carts to haul twenty loads to his own house, under his express orders."

Unsophisticated outsiders are puzzling their heads to know how two wrongs can make a right; how one man can be blameless of plunging his hand in the public crib, because another chooses to shove his in up to the elbow—supposing the Judge to be right in his conclusion about COLLINS' malfeasance. However, there stands the broad fact for the public to make the most of. Mr. COLLINS, a poor laboring man—of blameless reputation from all I have been able to learn of him—had the audacity, in reply to a question in a newspaper, (silence respecting which, from his peculiar position, would centre public suspicion on *him* individually,) to come out and state that, by their orders he had sent so much wood to the houses of the aforementioned three members of the bureau—and for that audacity Judge HUGHES has sentenced him to a *fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and six months in the parish prison.*

But I do not think these two hundred and fifty dollars will ultimately come out of Mr. COLLINS' pockets—that he will remain his full term in prison—or, that if he does, he will come out with a reputation any the worse for his sojourn there. From what I hear publicly spoken of everywhere, a subscription is being got up to far more than cover the amount of his fine; and besides that, a petition, among the taxpayers and business-men of the city, to Gen. BANKS, requesting him to grant COLLINS the good old-fashioned redress for which his counsel pleaded in vain—a trial by a jury of his countrymen. In other words, this is looked upon as a *test case* among the people, in which they—rightly or wrongly is not for me to say—consider injustice has been done to them, in the person of Mr. COLLINS, a case which they look upon as forming a most dangerous precedent against any one who may hereafter dare to lift his voice against public corruption—a case which they seem determined to sift to the very bottom.

UNION MEETINGS.

On the evening of Saturday, the 22d, the Union Association, which had taken a recess of some weeks, met again for the first time, and heard a most eloquent address from Hon. THOMAS J. DURANT.

The whole drift of the learned speaker's very clear and logical discourse was to point out how utterly hopeless it is for the people of Louisiana ever to think of seeing Slavery reestablished, after the death-blow it has received from this rebellion; and how foolish it would be—even if it were possible—to replant among them what had been the source of so much misery to the State. In taking a calm and comprehensive view of his subject, he adduced, in comparison to Louisiana, the Free State of Indiana, and proved, statistically, in how short a time Indiana, from much smaller beginnings, had far outstripped Louisiana in material wealth, progress and civilization.

It is impossible to overrate the silent but sure and deep inroads which this weekly assemblage of Unionists is working upon the minds and convictions of the people. Many affect to ridicule them as powerless, but they are daily increasing in numbers and strength; and giants of the forest spring from little acorns. Every hearer of such a discourse as Mr. DURANT's carries his convictions away with him; and, as we see raindrops make separate circling ringlets on the calm surface of a lake, so each individual goes with his knowledge, from such an audience, to form his own little circle of influence on the broad ocean of truth. A wonderful step, at any rate, we must have made already when, in the Lyceum Hall at New-Orleans—(the headquarters of scheming traitors when Louisiana was hocus-pocussed out of the Union)—we can now go and listen to the fearless and enlightened addresses which are to be heard within those walls.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The number of troops massing about here, and the activity created by the chartering of vessels by the Quartermaster's public advertisement, all go to prove that we are not long to remain idle where we are. How, when or where the next blow is to be struck, is more than I am willing to discuss, although I feel persuaded that much which we conscientiously withhold from the North is a matter of open information among our enemies, everywhere, through agencies that they perpetually have in our midst. However, like the arrow which was addressed "to PHILIP's right eye," there is one consolation in being assured that, whether they know our movements or not, we are going as straight as that arrow to the object we set out for, and it is not in their power to prevent it. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, if they had done us no other good, have inspired our armies with the conviction that, with proper time and appliances, they can face and surmount any difficulties.

THE MORNING STAR

which takes this letter to you, was the cause of much manifestation of feeling, on her arrival here after her recent mishap. The deepest sympathy was felt when the news first came of the disaster, and followed by equal pleasure when her safety was put beyond doubt. Few vessels and their officers have ever succeeded in so suddenly becoming public favorites as the *Morning Star*, and her newly-arrived sister, the *Evening Star*.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We are now getting fast to the end of August,—a period when absentees are generally thinking of returning,—and, up to this time, no appearance whatever of the Yellow Jack, which many learned doctors seemed to think lurked ominously in the figure 63.

The disease has sometimes—though very rarely indeed—been known to make its *first* appearance in September,—but, as a general thing, if it does not come in July, or at farthest the commencement of August, the place is considered perfectly safe till the next Summer at least.

Every precaution has been taken to keep the street gutters perfectly clean, and during the day many a hydrant is seen pouring out its large stream of water, cleansing out all the gutters, washing the sidewalks and cooling the air.

Three cases of fever resulting in death, occurred among some sailors that arrived here a few days ago, and the affair having got wind, created some talk and a little apprehension among the most timid. I learn this evening that Dr. STONE, perhaps the most eminent medical man in this part of the world, has taken the trouble to examine these cases, and reports that they had nothing whatever to do with yellow fever. I mention these facts, lest these cases should be spoken of abroad without the true explanation, and thus create unnecessary alarm. I really believe that, unless subjected to inordinate exposure or irregularities, a man's health is as much in his own keeping here as in the North just now.

RUMORS ABOUT CHARLESTON.

The secesh are terribly blue this evening about Southern news respecting Charleston; some saying that GILLMORE is battering the place down, others that he is in actual possession. It is so very seldom that the rebel sympathisers here are the first to convey any news *against* themselves, that when they do we are bound to place implicit reliance in it.

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 27.

GEN. BANKS' NEW ORDER

which appeared this morning about the Corps de Afrique, appointing Col. J. S. CLARK, Major B. RUSH PLUMLEY and Col. GEO. H. HANKS, as a Commission "to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment and education of persons of color," is one of the most far-reaching and important ever issued in this Department.

NEMO.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—I. Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Maj. B. RUSH PLUMLEY and Col. GEORGE H. HANKS are hereby appointed a Commission to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment and education of persons of color. All questions concerning the enlistment of troops for the Corps d'Afrique, the regulation of labor, or the government and education of negroes, will be referred to the decision of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department.

II. No enlistments for the Corps d'Afrique will be authorized or permitted, except under regulations approved by this Commission.

III. The Provost-Marshal-General will cause to be enrolled all able-bodied men of color in accordance with the law of Conscription, and such number as may be required for the military defence of the Department, equally apportioned to the different Parishes, will be enlisted for military service under such regulations as the Commission may adopt. Certificates of exemption will be furnished to those not enlisted, protecting them from arrest, or other interference, except for crime.

IV. Soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will not be allowed to leave their camps, or to wander through the Parishes, except upon written permission, or in the company of their officers.

V. Unemployed persons of color, vagrants and camp loafers will be arrested and employed upon the public works, by the Provost-Marshal's Department, without other pay than their rations and clothing.

VI. Arrests of persons and seizures of property will not be made by colored soldiers, nor will they be charged with the custody of persons or property, except when under the command and accompanied by duly authorized officers.

VII. Any injury or wrong done to the family of any soldier, on account of his being engaged in military service, will be summarily punished.

VIII. As far as practicable the labor of persons not adapted to military service, will be provided in substitution for that of enlisted men.

IX. All regulations hitherto established for the government of negroes, not inconsistent herewith, will be enforced by the Provost-Marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The brig ashore between Cape Hatteras and Beaufort, will be a wreck. Her cargo of cotton and turpentine is being taken out and sent ashore.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Further Interesting Details.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

The stormy and squally weather, I regret to say, still continues, keeping a high sea constantly running. All day on the 29th we had a lull in the storm, and hopes were generally entertained throughout the fleet that the weather would no longer interrupt active operations, as had been the case for the two preceding weeks. The moon, however, rose with abundance of fleecy clouds, and a strong breeze occasioning a heavy roll in the sea and a thickness of atmosphere that compelled another postponement.

Since Saturday, up to the time I write (Monday at noon), there has been a constant succession of squalls, with a heavy sea running all the time and no prospect of its abatement. A spell of rough weather has undoubtedly set in, and both the Admiral and the country will need to exercise patience until a few days of sunshine and calm are guaranteed for active naval operations.

SHELLING OF GREGG.

Early this morning the Monitor *Weehawken*, Commander CALHOUN, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, with directions to shell Battery Gregg, at Cummings' Point. She got within range of Gregg about 10 o'clock, and continued to throw shell into that work up to noon, firing with remarkable precision, notwithstanding the roughness of the sea. She threw up great clouds of sand, and her shell appeared to enter one side of the fort and pass out of the other. The rebels fired one shot at her as she advanced, but remained silent during the remainder of the bombardment. Wagner was entirely silent, and it is believed its guns have all been dismounted; and Sumter, although within easy range, showed no signs of life. At noon, just as the *Spaulding* sailed, the *Weehawken* was called out, and returned to her anchorage.

CONDITION OF SUMTER.

The shelling of Fort Sumter had been discontinued for nearly a week, it being regarded as a defunct concern, the last gun having been toppled from its parapet a week ago by Gen. GILLMORE's 300-pound Parrott. On Saturday, however, the rebels were observed to bring to Sumter a schooner load of cotton, and to be busily engaged in building traverses with them on the only corner of the parapet which seemed to be uninjured. Just after sunset on Saturday evening it became evident that they had mounted a gun there, two shots having been fired from it apparently to obtain the channel range.

There being still some show of life in Sumter, it was determined by Gen. GILLMORE to again open his siege guns upon it, and Sunday morning the Naval Battery, now under command of Lieut. REAMY, and the 300-pound Parrott, recommenced the bombardment. They continued all day on Sunday, and resumed the work again this morning, having caused the disappearance of both the traverses and the gun, and still further disfigured the mass of ruins.

The appearance of Sumter to-day is that of a vast ruin. The rear wall is a crumbling mass of *debris*. The wall facing the sea, which presented such a beautiful and majestic appearance, with not less than forty clearly defined port-holes, has had its face so thoroughly cut up and excoriated, and its apertures so multiplied, that it has an appearance through the glass of a broken and disfigured mud wall. The parapet on all sides is gone or in fragments, and Sumter may now be regarded as no longer existing. Its flag has been shot away a dozen times, but as often replaced, and now a small rebel emblem floats on the corner toward the city. A sufficiency of men are left in some of its dilapidated crevices to replace it whenever it is cut down. How soon the old flag will be placed on the ruins, depends, in a great measure, on the weather and the success of the contemplated naval operations. Gen. GILLMORE has silenced the bull dog on one side of the gate to Charleston, and the navy is now expected to encounter the other and force its way through the obstructions placed in its path. That these obstructions have been greatly multiplied, and are daily and hourly increased and strengthened, there can be no doubt.

INCREASE OF THE MONITOR FLEET.

On Sunday morning a steamer was observed heading toward the bar from the north, having something scarcely visible in tow. It was watched with much interest, and was soon discovered to be a Monitor, the *Lehigh*, Capt. BRYSON, which had been expected for some days. A rough sea was prevailing, but she cut loose from her convoy, and moved about until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the tide serving, she came across the bar and joined her colleagues in front of Morris Island, making six now ready for the conflict.

Capt. BRYSON reports that he had a very tempestuous passage, the waves at times completely submerging his decks, and dashing over smoke-pipe and turret. Off Hatteras the gale was quite furious, but she rode it out gallantly, and came across the bar in excellent condition and ready for immediate service.

THE MONITORS' HOME.

The steamer *Home*, fitted up by the Navy Department, with all the comforts and necessaries for a comfortable living, arrived here on Sunday evening, and is now anchored in close proximity to the Monitors. It is intended exclusively for the officers and men of the iron-clads, as a resort in which to recuperate and rest after the close confinement and heavy labors they are called upon to endure. A portion of the officers and men from each of these vessels will spend their time on the *Home* when not required on active duty. It has also on board an abundance of ice and fresh provisions, and evinces a determination on the part of the Government to leave nothing undone for the comfort of these gallant men.

DELAY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The necessity of delaying naval operations is a matter of great annoyance to Admiral DAHLGREN, but for ten days past the weather has been too unpropitious for any extended enterprise on the part of this branch of the service. So soon as the weather becomes settled no time will be lost by the Admiral in carrying out his well directed plans of attack. If successful, the possession or destruction of Charleston will be the issue forced upon the rebel authorities. If unsuccessful, other plans will be devised, and other means tried to procure this desired result, but in no event does Gen. GILLMORE or Admiral DAHLGREN anticipate falling short of the possession or destruction of the city. The *Ironsides* and the wooden gunboats will all take a part in this grand demonstration, the latter standing off and shelling Moultrie and Battery Gregg.

Gen. GILLMORE and the naval battery on Morris Island have done their share of the work nobly, and will soon have possession of Gregg and Wagner. The numerous new batteries now being erected would indicate that all the resources of Gen. GILLMORE's fertile genius have not been exhausted, and that he is determined to make Charleston a hot place to reside in, even if the rebels should succeed in keeping the Monitors from entering the harbor.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RIFLE-PITS.

The *American's* correspondent, in a previous letter, gives the following account of the attack on the rebel rifle-pits, alluded to in the rebel dispatches:

"At sunset on Wednesday one of the most furious cannonades of the siege took place at Fort Wagner. Gen. GILLMORE got possession of the enemy's rifle-pits on 'Vinegar Hill,' in the rear of Wagner, advancing his lines one hundred yards, and captured seventy-eight prisoners, including two officers, in the engagement. We lay off in full view of the battle, and the explosion of the shells was certainly at the rate of sixty per minute, interspersed with rifle volleys. The rebel batteries on James Island poured in shell in abundance, and whilst this skirmish was going on three of their shells are reported to have fell and exploded among their own men, causing great havoc. When less than one hundred yards divide the contestants it is difficult to throw shells a distance of two miles and a half with the necessary precision.

I learn that the Richmond papers claim to have repulsed Gen. GILLMORE in this brilliant little skirmish, but the facts are the very reverse. The contest did not last more than half an hour, and our loss was ten killed and seventeen wounded. Our men were armed hand grenades, and used them most fearfully on the enemy, driving them out of their pits and leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands, besides seventy-eight prisoners. Those miniature mortars, called *cohorns*, for throwing shell from one to two hundred yards, were also used by both sides, whilst the siege batteries plowed the enemy's works with their heavy shell. It ceased with dusk as suddenly as it commenced, and as the object of the attack was gained—the possession of the enemy's rifle-pits, which we still hold—it may be presumed that Gen. GILLMORE's claim of victory cannot be disputed.

TALES OF CONTRABANDS.

The Morris Island correspondent of the Port Royal *New South*, under date of the 31st ult., gives the following reports of contrabands who have come into our lines:

"Three contrabands came into our lines yesterday from Fort Johnson. One of them, the most intelligent of the lot, appeared in a pair of drawers and a shirt, and was destitute of shoes or a hat. He swam Lighthouse Creek, and, after a great deal of labor in the mud of the marshes, succeeded in crossing them safely, and reached *terra firma* and our pickets. His two comrades were left in the marsh by the side of the creek, which they could not swim, and were rescued and brought to us by one of our boats which was sent after them after dark last night. They tell some very interesting stories. One of them had been the body servant of a captain in Fort Johnson; another had been cook to the officers' mess in which were some superior officers, and had enjoyed opportunities of listening to the conversation of the officers at the table, whereby he had been enabled to overhear many important matters discussed. He reports that on Monday last, while some of our heavy guns were firing upon Fort Johnson, Gen. BEAUREGARD came down from Charleston in a carriage, to visit Gen. TALIAFERRO, who commands that post and Morris Island. As he drew up before the door of Gen. TALIAFERRO's quarters, one of our shells exploded about thirty feet over his carriage, and sent its fragments flying all about him. Unfortunately none of them struck the traitor, and he escaped to meet that end which men not born to be drowned are said to be doomed to meet. The great rebel warrior quickly descended from his vehicle, and hastily retreated to the shelter of Gen. TALIAFERRO's quarters more frightened than hurt. Another of our shells struck a brick house used as a barrack by the rebel garrison of Johnson, and went clear through it, and exploded far on the other side. In its passage it killed and wounded five men, who were not looking for a visitation of that kind, and came very near knocking one side of the house out, and the other in. Still another shell killed some men in Battery Simpkins, on Vinegar Hill, to the right of Johnson, and knocked the sand about the heads of the garrison in high style. Others damaged the wooden houses in the neighborhood very materially, and compelled TALIAFERRO to move his troops from their comfortable quarters to the woods near by, where they bivouacked, and escaped further loss.

The negroes also report that but a small garrison has been left in Fort Sumter—a sort of a forlorn hope—which is to work one or two guns, as a loud defiance to us to do our worst, keep the flag flying to the last, and when further defiance is useless, as in the event of an assault, or a total demolition of the walls themselves, to apply the torch to the magazine and blow up the fort, losing their lives in the general ruin.

The negroes' statements regarding the number of the garrison varies somewhat. One states it to be about thirty; another puts it as high as a hundred. Probably the true number will be found to be about fifty. Whether they will really blow the fort and themselves up is a question yet to be settled. For one I greatly doubt it. Those who brag so grandly about what they will do in this heroic line, are generally the last persons to carry out their threats when the pinching hour arrives. Life is never so sweet as when it seems to draw to a close; and the bravest resolutions fade away when the time comes to cut the golden cord that binds us to earth. Naturally enough we infer then, that these brave sons of Gascony will not execute their fearful promises, and involve friend, foe and fort in one grand, common ruin.

Another report of the contrabands shows how fearful the rebels are lest we should capture Charleston, without being blown out of water and destroyed *en route*. They represent the alarm of the rebel officers when they heard the Monitor's guns thundering behind Sumter on Sunday morning, as being really pitiable. A dense fog enveloped the harbor, and shut out from the keenest eye, a view of Sumter, Monitors and Sullivan's Island. They could hear the roar of artillery, but could rarely see the flashes, and their excited imaginations pictured to them the advancing line of Monitors pushing forward, by Fort Sumter, toward the city. After the fire had ceased, they were confident that the iron-clads had succeeded in passing, and were silently stealing up the harbor, directly under the guns, bent on everlasting destruction to Charleston, and everything that stood under a rebel flag. They generally concluded that Charleston was about gone up this time and begun to discuss probabilities of the next object of attack, which they determined was Savannah. Whereas they proposed to get their house in order as soon as possible, and leave for their native State, Georgia. But when daylight came, and the fog was dispelled by the sun and wind, and they saw no Monitors anchored off the city, they grew bold again, and a few of them began to doubt whether the Monitors could take Charleston. A majority of them, however, clung to their first belief, that it was quite possible, and more than that, very probable. All were greatly relieved when they saw the Monitors leave their position near Sumter and return to their old anchorage. The evil day was postponed, and that was enough for them. Of the final result they did not doubt—it could be but one thing, if a vigorous attack was made.

REBEL REPORTS.

A Narrow Escape from Fort Wagner.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

It is one month to-day since the enemy prepared to make his second grand attack on Charleston, and which, so far, has been met with signal failure and disastrous defeat. The plan of the enemy since his desperate effort to storm Battery Wagner, on the memorable night of the 18th July, has been entirely changed. On the morning of the 25th ult., the enemy made his last effort to reduce Wagner, opening at daylight and continuing until 10 A. M. For six hours the intensity of the fire was equal, if not greater, than the bombardment on the 18th July, and this fort sustained more injury than at any time previous. Since that time to the present the bombardment has not been renewed, although there has been occasional brief firing opened by the iron-clads upon the battery. In the meantime, Wagner has been strengthened, thoroughly repaired, and put in a condition far superior to its original state.

I may now be permitted to state what occurred on the morning of the 25th, which at the time would have been very imprudent to have mentioned. Fort Wagner withstood the whole fire of the enemy's whole sea and land forces, which was perfectly frightful. A new battery from their more advanced works, armed with Parrott guns, also opened on the fort and did us much damage. The remaining 10-inch columbiad was dismounted from the sea face of the battery, and the magazines so much exposed that it became necessary to remove the ammunition. The firing of the enemy ceased at 10 A. M. to permit the exchange of prisoners, according to previous arrangement, and was not renewed. But such was the alarm of the commanding officer, who had relieved Brig.-Gen. HAGOOD, and anticipating a renewal of the attack after the completion of the exchange of prisoners, which was not effected until 2 P. M., that he requested as a matter of prudence and precaution that all necessary arrangements should be made for the transport of the troops from the garrison in case it became necessary to abandon the battery. The condition of affairs was reported to Gen. BEAUREGARD, who, after full deliberation, instructed the commanding officer not to abandon the works under any circumstances, but to hold them at all hazards. I only mention this as a part of the history of the bombardment, and to show the critical position that Battery Wagner was, at the time, supposed to be in.

A correspondent of a Savannah paper, writing of the shelling of Charleston, says:

"Without a word of notice, at the dead hour of 2 o'clock this morning, when the thousands of innocent women and children were quietly wrapped in sleep, Gen. GILLMORE opened his Parrott battery against the city. The consternation occasioned by the terrific screams and explosion of the 200-pound shell, at that unseasonable hour, beggars description. All rose frantically from their slumbers, and every family that had a prospect of getting away set about the work of preparation. Immense trains left after daylight, loaded down with families and young children, many not knowing whither they were going, but willing to go anywhere to escape the foul vengeance and inhumanity of the foe. The exodus kept up throughout the day and night thus far, and it is estimated that several thousand have left."

The City Troops.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is curious to me how there were so many votes polled in this City at the last gubernatorial election, allowing SEYMOUR's man, WATERBURY's, report to be true. Also, it is strange no advertisements for porters appear in your journal, if every healthy man is in the army—for in the rural districts I know by my own observation that farmers' wives and daughters were obliged to work in the hay-field on account of the scarcity of labor. I know that there is hardly a farmer but has sons fighting for our country. No, sir; three-quarters of the troops that left your City on the two first calls of the President were young men of patriotism from the country. SICKLES' brigade were almost exclusively from the rural districts, and so was SPINOLA's, and so were the "Monitor" and Ironside regiments. I have no objection to the City having full credit for what she does in the way of patriotism, but don't rob us of the "rural districts," because we are loyal, of our full measure of glory in putting down the enemies of our country. SEYMOUR may find out that it is necessary to secure "my friends" in the country as well as in New-York City; that the City does not govern the Democracy of the country yet. Respectfully,

"COUNTRY BOY."

A Detective Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

CHARLES NOYES, formerly a special mail agent and United States Detective, was brought here last night from Toledo, under arrest, for robbery of the United States Express-office, a few nights ago.

THE REBEL BATTLE REPORTS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES. Published by Order of Congress, Richmond, Va. 8vo, pp. 578. Republished in New-York by C. B. RICHARDSON.

This is a volume of extraordinary interest, being nothing less than the rebel official statements of battles, for the account of which we have heretofore had to rely upon the reports of our own officers and descriptions of newspaper correspondents. These, however honest in spirit, must necessarily be one-sided, from the fact that they were written only on one side, without knowledge of the other. This volume opens with probably the least reliable report in the whole collection—BEAUREGARD'S report of the battle of Manassas. It is full of falsity in essential particulars. He states that "the Federal army consisted of at least fifty-five regiments of volunteers, eight companies of regular infantry, four of marines, nine of regular cavalry, and twelve batteries, 119 guns;" and would give the reader to understand that, making allowances for sick and details, the Federal force engaged amounted to at least *fifty thousand* men. His own force he states to have been in the aggregate thirty-two thousand. He does not distinctly state how much of this force actually participated in the conflict; but nearly all must have done so, since he virtually admits that it was the arrival of JOHNSTON'S columns in the afternoon, by railroad, that decided the fortunes of the day. Now, we have Gen. MCDOWELL'S statement in his official report that "he crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men, of all arms." Gen. MCDOWELL does not attempt to specify the number of his adversary; but after a general description says: "What all this amounted to, I cannot say, *certainly much more than we attacked them with.* BEAUREGARD'S own statement proves this. There was a difference of at lenst *ten or twelve thousand* in favor of the Confederate forces. BEAUREGARD states that he had *fifty-five* guns, and that we had *one hundred and nineteen.* Major BARRY, Chief of Artillery under MCDOWELL, in his report, states that "the whole force of artillery of all calibres was 49 pieces, of which 28 were rifled guns," and he gives a particular specification of the different batteries. He states that of these 49 pieces only 24 actually crossed Bull Run to the battle-field. The rest were held in reserve. BEAUREGARD, therefore, enormously exaggerates the real fact. Taking his statement of his own artillery strength, it seems that he had six more pieces than our army, including our reserve, and 31 pieces apart from that reserve.

In respect to the results, BEAUREGARD is even more untrue. He states his own killed to have been 269, his wounded 1,483—making an aggregate of 1,852. Of our loss he says: "The official reports of the enemy are studiously silent on this point, but still afford a data for an approximate estimate." He then goes into a loose computation from imaginary data, and concludes: "We are warranted in placing the entire loss of the Federalists at *over forty-five hundred* in killed, wounded and prisoners." It was false that our official reports were silent on this point. Gen. MCDOWELL'S report, dated three weeks previous to that of BEAUREGARD, stated as follows:

"Our killed amounted to 19 officers and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to 64 officers and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service nearly *one thousand.*"

BEAUREGARD'S report is chiefly valuable for what it admits or implies against himself. The number of Federal prisoners taken at Bull Run is known to have been about 1,500. Therefore, BEAUREGARD, in stating our number of killed, wounded and prisoners at over 4,500, exaggerates by over 1,500. He admits that his own killed and wounded were 1,852; Gen. MCDOWELL states his own killed and wounded at 1,482; taking these figures to be correct, the rebels lost 360 more in killed and wounded than the defenders of the Union. BEAUREGARD avows that it was a fight "dearly won by the death of many officers and men of inestimable value belonging to all grades of our society;" and well may he. It was, in truth, dearly won. With all his boldness of statement, he does not deny that his lines were driven back, and kept back until the reinforcements arrived in the afternoon. He makes no concealment of "the extraordinary panic which disbanded the entire Federal army for the time;" and he concedes that his own army "was not in a condition for the toil of an eager effective pursuit of an enemy immediately after the battle."

But we must pass on to other rebel representations in other fields.

Brig.-Gen. TILGHMAN bitterly complains of the stupidity displayed in the choice of the site of Fort Henry, on the Cumberland River, which fell when under his command. He says:

"To understand properly the difficulties of my position, it is right that I should explain fully the unfortunate location of Fort Henry, in reference to resistance by a small force against an attack by land coöperating with the gunboats, as well as its disadvantages in even an engagement with boats alone. The entire fort, together with the intrenched camp spoken of, is enfiladed from three or four points on the opposite shore, whilst three points on the eastern bank completely command them both, all at easy common range. At the same time the intrenched camp, arranged as it was in the best possible manner to meet the case, was two-thirds of it completely under the control of the fire of the gunboats. *The history of military engineering records no parallel to this case.* Points within a few miles of it, possessing great advantages and few disadvantages, were totally neglected, and a location fixed upon without one redeeming feature, or filling one of the many requirements of a site for a work such as Fort Henry. The work itself was well built; it was completed long before I took command, but strengthened greatly by myself in building embrasures and epaulements of sand-bags. An enemy had but to use their most common sense in obtaining the advantage of high water, as was the case, to have complete and entire control of the position. I am guilty of no act of injustice in this frank avowal of the opinions entertained by myself, as well as by all other officers who have become familiar with the location of Fort Henry. Nor do I desire the defects of location to have an undue influence in directing public opinion in relation to the battle of the 6th instant. The fort was built when I took charge, and I had no time to build anew."

Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, of Mexican ditch memory, in his report on the fall of Fort Donelson, says of that fortification:

"The selection for the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its command of the river was favorable, the site was commanded by the heights above and below the river, and by a continued range of hills all around the works in its rear. A field work of very contracted dimensions had been constructed for the garrison to protect the battery, but the field works were commanded by the hills already referred to, and lay open to a fire of artillery from every direction except from the hills below."

He, of course, is authority on military engineering.

Gen. BUCKNER, who surrendered the fort, after the command had been devolved upon him by FLOYD and PILLOW for that express purpose, in his report gives the following account of the transaction, showing that the first concern of his chivalrous chiefs was their own personal safety:

"I then expressed the opinion that it would be wrong to subject the army to a virtual massacre when no good could result from the sacrifice; and that the general officers owed it to their men, when further resistance was unavailing, to obtain the best terms of capitulation possible for them. Gen. FLOYD expressed himself in similar terms, and in his opinion I understood Gen. PILLOW to acquiesce. For reasons which he has stated, Gen. FLOYD then announced his purpose to leave, with such portion of his division as could be transported, in two small steamers, which were expected about daylight. Gen PILLOW, addressing Gen. FLOYD, then remarked that he thought *there were six free persons in the Confederacy whom the "Yankees would prefer to capture than himself and Gen. Floyd, and asked his opinion as to the propriety of his accompanying Gen. Floyd.* To this inquiry the latter replied that if was a question for every man to decide for himself. Gen. PILLOW then addressed the inquiry to me. I replied that it could only reply as Gen. FLOYD had done; that it was a question for every man to decide for himself, and that in my own case I regarded it as my duty to remain with my men and share their fate, whatever it might be."

Gen. PILLOW, however, succeeded in persuading FLOYD to leave, when Gen. FLOYD directed me to consider myself in command. I remarked that a capitulation would be as bitter to me as it could be to any one, but I regarded it as a necessity of our position, and I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to separate my fortunes from those of my command."

FLOYD, it seems, hurried off so precipitately that he left behind a Mississippi regiment which had been ordered to accompany him. Maj. BROWN, of the Twentieth Mississippi, reports:

"While executing this order, an Aid-de-camp of Gen BUCKNER brought in an order countermanding this arrangement, and directing me to the steamboat landing to embark on one or two boats then momentarily expected.

I went immediately to Gen. FLOYD so as better to understand the movement, and from him learned the authenticity of the instructions, and also that we would embark; according to the rank of commanding officers, Col. WHARTON'S brigade and MCCAVELAND'S brigade would precede mine in order. I was further directed to place a strong guard around the steamboat landing to prevent straggiers from going aboard. The boats being detained until nearly daylight, and the news of a surrender spreading through the camp, caused many to flock to the river, almost panic-stricken and frantic, to make good their escape by getting on board. In all this confusion, I am prond to say the Twentieth *Mississippi regiment* stood like a *stonewall*, which, as the necessity had required it, I had thrown in a *semi-circle* around the landing, to protect Gen. FLOYD and his Virginia regiments while embarking, and when the last hope had vanished of getting on board, according to the orders and promises of Gen. FLOYD, and we realized the sad fate that *we had been surrendered*, the regiment stacked arms in good order, without the least intimidation, but full of regret. I am not able to state why we were not taken on board the boat. There were about two hundred men and officers between my regiment and the boat. When Gen. FLOYD was on board, I sent my Adjutant to say we were ready to go aboard. I did not get a satisfactory answer, but learned that the General was fighting off the men in my front, who I thought belonged to one of the Virginia regiments, commanded by Major THOMAS SMITH, who has since informed me that some did not go. There seemed to be room enough for us all, and if he wanted them out of the way, I could have cleared the banks in a moment's time. When the boat left there did not seem to be fifty men on board (seen on deck.) It is, perhaps, unbecoming in me to say whose fault it was that my regiment was not embarked, but I certainly owe it to myself to show that it was not mine."

Gen BRAXTON BRAGG winds up his report on the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing) with the following reflection, which reads rather oddly in the light of his own subsequent history, when in independent command:

"In this result we have a valuable lesson, by which we should profit—never on a battle-field lose a moment's time; but, leaving the killed, wounded and spoils to those whose special business it is to care for them, to press on with every available man, giving a panic-stricken and retreating foe no time to rally, and reaping all the benefits of a success never complete, until every enemy is killed, wounded or captured. No course so certain as this to afford succor to the wounded and security to the trophies."

Col. CHADWICK, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, seems, between lack of "moral courage" and ball-screws, to have been very unfortunate with his regiment in that battle. He says:

"The regiments of our brigade having been scattered, I was ordered by Gen. WITHERS to report to Brig.-Gen. CHALMERS. We went into battle in his brigade. Attacks of sickness, extreme exhaustion, and in some instances a lack of moral courage, had reduced our number to less than one hundred and fifty men. With these we went into battle, but with very little efficiency, owing to the physical exhaustion of the men and the condition of our arms.

After retiring from the last engagement of the day previous, I had ordered the men to load their pieces which had been discharged, and the unexpected rain of the previous night had wet the loads, so that many of them could not be fired. I had not a ball-screw in the regiment, and could not extract them. Owing to these circumstances, my men were exceedingly dispirited, though they obeyed every order, and the most of them did the best they could. After engaging the enemy twice, I reported the condition of my men and arms to Gen. WITHERS, who ordered me to retire with them, and remove the impediment of the guns as best I could. I ordered the guns unbreeched and cleaned, which was promptly done, and I reported for orders. By this time, however, the firing had ceased along the whole line, or nearly so, and our forces were being withdrawn. I was ordered into a line of battle fronting the enemy's camp, where I remained until the troops moved towards Corinth, and was among the regiments that brought up the rear of the column."

Brig.-Gen. DUNCAN, in command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New-Orleans, thus describes the mutiny in these forts, after the fall of the city:

"So far, through the entire bombardment and final action, the spirit of the troops was cheerful, confident and courageous. They were mostly foreign enlistments, without any great interests at stake in the ultimate success of the revolution. A reaction set in among them during the lull of the 25th, 26th and 27th, when there was no other excitement to arouse them than the fatigue duty of repairing our damages, and when the rumor was current that the city had surrendered, and was in the hands of the enemy. No reply had been received from the city to my dispatches, sent by courriers, on the 24th and 25th, by means of which I could reassure them. They were still obedient, but not buoyant and cheerful. In consequence, I endeavored to revive their courage and patriotism, by publishing an order to both garrisons, attached hereto as document U. I regret to state that it did not produce the desired effect. Everything remained quiet, however, until midnight, when the garrison at Fort Jackson revolted *en masse*, seized upon the guard and posterns, reversed the field-pieces commanding the gates, and commenced to spike the guns, while many of the men were leaving the fort in the meantime, under arms. All this occurred as suddenly as it was unexpected.

The men were mostly drawn up under arms, and positively refused to fight any longer, besides endeavoring by force to bring over the St. Mary's cannoniers, and such other few men as remained true to their cause and country. The mutineers stated that the officers intended to hold out as long as possible, or while the provisions lasted, and then blow up the forts and everything in them; that the city had surrendered, and that there was no further use in fighting; that the enemy were about to attack by land and water, on three sides at once, and that a longer defence would only prove a butchery. Every endeavor was made by the officers to repress the revolt, and to bring the men to reason and order, but without avail. Officers upon the ramparts were fired upon by the mutineers, in attempting to put a stop to the spiking of the guns.

I am greatly indebted to Rev. FATHER NACHON for his efforts to quell the mutineers, through some of whom he learned that the revolt had been discussed among them for two days, and yet there was no one man true enough to communicate the fact to his officers. Signals also were said to have been passed between the forts during the night, and while the mutiny was at its height. Being so general among the men, the officers were helpless and powerless to act.

Under these circumstances there was but one course left, viz.: to let those men go who wished to leave the fort, in order to see the number left, and to ascertain what reliance could be placed upon them. About one-half of the garrison left immediately, including men from every company, excepting the St. Mary's cannoniers, volunteers and regulars, non-commissioned officers and privates, and among them many of the very men who had stood last and best to their guns throughout the protracted bombardment, and the final action when the enemy passed. It was soon evident that there was no fight in the men remaining behind, that they were completely demoralized, and that no faith or reliance could be placed in the broken detachments of companies left in the fort.

In the mean time we were totally ignorant of the condition of affairs in Fort St. Philip, and, as all of our small boats had been carried away by the mutineers, we could not communicate with that fort till next morning. As the next attack upon the forts was likely to be a combined operation by land and water, and as Fort St. Philip was the point most threatened, from the nature of the country around it, and from the character of the work itself, with narrow and shallow ditches, and but little relief to the main work, it was self-evident that no reduction could be made in its garrison to strengthen that of Fort Jackson, even if all the men there remained true. In fact, two additional regiments had been asked for at quarantine, in anticipation of such an attack, to act as a reserve to strengthen the garrisons of both forts. With the enemy above and below us, it will be apparent at once, to any one at all familiar with the surrounding country, that there was no chance of destroying the public property, blowing up the forts, and escaping with the remaining troops. Under all these humiliating circumstances there seemed to be but one course open to us, viz.: to await the approach of daylight, communicate then with the gunboats of the mortar flotilla below, under a flag of truce, and negotiate for a surrender under the terms offered us by Commander PORTER, on the 26th inst., and which had previously been declined."

A dozen pages of the volume are devoted to telegraphic correspondence between one of MORGAN'S operators, GEORGE ELLSWORTH, in the Kentucky raid of July, 1862, and the National operators, showing how completely outwitted were the latter by being induced to believe that they were all the while in correspondence with a bird of their own feather, and thus being made to impart the most valuable information to MORGAN. ELLSWORTH thus details his exploits at Lebanon:

"At 7:30 A. M., an operator, signing Z, commenced calling B, which I had ascertained by the book in the office, was the signal for Lebanon Junction. I answered the call, when the following conversation took place between Z and myself, as near as I can remember:

To B: What news? Any more skirmishing after your last message? *To Z:* No; we drove what little cavalry there was away. *To B:* Has the train arrived yet? *To Z:* No. About how many troops on train? *To B:* Five hundred. Z.

My curiosity being excited as to what station Z was; and to ascertain, without creating any suspicion, I adopted the following plan:

To Z: A gentleman here in the office bets me the cigars you cannot spell the name of your station correctly. *To B:* Take the bet. Lebanon Junction. Is this not right? How did he think I would spell it? *To Z:* He gives it up. He thought you would put two b's in Lebanon. B. *To B:* Ha! ha! He is a green one. Z. *To Z:* Yes; that's so. B. *To Z* What time did train with soldiers pass? B. *To B* At 6:30 last night. Z. *To Z:* Very singular where the train is. B. *To B:* Yes, it is. Let me know when it arrives. Z.

At 6:39 Z called me up, and said:

To B: The train has returned. They had a fight with the rebels at New-Hope. The commanding officer awaits orders here. Z. *To Z:* Give us the particulars of the fight. Col. JOHNSON is anxious to know all about it. B. *To B:* I will as soon as possible. Z."

At Georgetown he seems to have had full away for two or three hours when he was finally "suspicioned."

"I did not interrupt the line until after ten, when I put in my own instruments, and after listening for an hour or two at the Yankees talking, I opened the conversation as follows: signing myself Federal Operator, as I had done before successfully at other places:

To Lexington: Keep mum. I am in the office, reading by the sound of my magnet in the dark. I crawled in when no one seen me. MORGAN'S men are here, camped on Dr. GANOS' place. GEORGETOWN. *To Georgetown:* Keep cool. Don't be discouraged. About how many rebels are there? LEXINGTON. *To Lexington:* I don't know. I did not notice, as MORGAN'S operator was asking me about my instruments. I told him I sent them to Lexington. He said "damn the luck," and went out. GEORGETOWN. *To Georgetown:* Be on hand and keep us posted. LEXINGTON. *To Lexington:* I will do so. Tell Gen. WARD I'll stay up all night if he wishes. GEORGETOWN. *To Georgetown:* Mr. FULTON wishes to know if the rebels are there. CINCINNATI. *To Cincinnati:* Yes. MORGAN'S men are here. GEORGETOWN. *To Georgetown:* How can you be in the office and not be arrested? CINCINNATI. *To Cincinnati:* Oh! I am in the dark, reading by sound of the magnet. GEORGETOWN. This settled Cincinnati.

Question after question was asked me about the rebels, and I answered to suit myself. Things had been going on this way about two hours, when LEXINGTON asked me where my assistant was? I replied, 'Don't know.' He then asked me, have you seen him to-day? I replied, "No." Well, from this time out, no telegraphing could I do in the beautiful city of Georgetown.

Ot Somerset he played successfully the same game, and after the work was fully done, Gen. MORGAN saluted certain loyal friends with the following messages:

SOMERSET, July 22.

To George D. Prentice, Louisville:

Good morning, GEORGE D. I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this little burg. I regret exceedingly that this is the last that comes under my supervision on this route. I expect in a short time to pay you a visit, and wish to know if you will be at home. All well in Dixie.

JOHN H. MORGAN, *Commanding Brigade.*

SOMERSET, July 22.

Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville:

Good morning, JEFF. This telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps me too well posted. My friend ELSWORTH has all of your dispatches since the 10th of July on file. Do you wish copies?

JOHN H, MORGAN, *Commanding Bridgade.*

Hon. George Dunlop, Washington, D. C.:

Just completed my tour through Kentucky; captured 16 cities; destroyed millions of dollars worth of United States property; passed through your country, but regret not seeing you. We paroled 1,500 Federal prisoners. Your old friend,

JOHN H. MORGAN, *Commanding Brigade.*

One of the most interesting documents in the book are the official reports in reference to the operations in Yorktown. One of the charges against Gen. MCCLELLAN for inefficiency, it will be remembered, was his delay before Yorktown for a month, when it was said, the fortifications were miserably manned, and might have been taken with hardly a struggle. The testimony before our Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war on this subject was widely conflicting. Gen. MCCLELLAN testifying that his belief was that MAGRUDER'S original command at Yorktown was "from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that he believed that "large armies of reinforcements arrived in Yorktown from one to two days before I reached its vicinity;" and Gen. HEINTZELMAN testifying that MAGRUDER had not more than 7,500 men on the Peninsula, and several other Generals being of the same opinion. Now, Gen. MAGRUDER in his report says that his whole number was *five thousand*, and he says:

"Thus, with five thousand men, exclusive of the garrisons, we stopped and held in check over one hundred thousand of the enemy. Every preparation was made in anticipation of another attack by the enemy. The men slept in the trenches and under arms, but *to my utter surprise*, he permitted day after day to elapse without an assault."

Col. CABELL, also, at Yorktown, says in his report:

"I have been thus particular in noticing the batteries in position on the 5th of April, because I think it due to all who first stare the advance of the enemy, in force at least *seven times greater than ours*, and confident in superior numbers, should have a place in this report. It is a tribute due to their courage, firmness and patriotic purpose to defend our position to the last, no matter in what superior numbers he should come. The defence was gallantly and most successfully made, and our pieces all along the line from Minor's farm to Yorktown were fired at the enemy. My duties called me along the whole lines, and I can bear willing testimony to the bravery of the infantry and cavalry, all of whom were acting as skirmishers along the line. Wherever the enemy appeared, and they appeared all along the lines, our muskets and artillery opened upon them. The enemy after a few days seemed to change their purpose of breaking our lines by assault, and commenced to erect batteries in front of our lines. They seemed determined *to forego the gallant charge and resort to the spade and their rifled guns*, under the cover of intrenchments, to dislodge us from our position. No other course afforded a more ennobling tribute to our small force, or a *more damaging slur* upon the boasted arrogance of the enemy. On the 16th of April, Gen. MCCLELLAN laid aside his '*ill-timed prudence*,' and ventured an assault at Dam No. 1, one of the weakest positions on our line. It was of great danger and consummate importance to us. A small clearing in the woods had been made on the one side, opening upon a large field upon the other. The cleared space did not permit us to employ but few guns at this position."

The whole evidence will be found exceedingly valuable as a companion volume of our own Reports on the conduct of the War; and Mr. RICHARDSON deserves great credit for getting it out in this very convenient and handsome shape.

Slavery in Tennessee.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY GOV. JOHNSON.

From the Nashville Union, Aug. 31.

In the course of his remarks to the large impromptu outpouring of the loyal citizens who had assembled on Saturday night at the Capitol, to rejoice over the fall of Sumter, Gov. JOHNSON said that the heart of the masses of the people beat strongly for freedom; that the system of negro Slavery had proved baleful to the nation by arraying itself against the institutions and interests of the people, and the time had clearly come when means should be devised for its total eradication from Tennessee. Slavery was a cancer on our society, and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. *Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissentions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of Slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better.* Some inconveniences might, most likely would follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of free for slave labor. *He was for immediate emancipation, if he could get it; if this could not be obtained, he was for gradual emancipation—but emancipation at all events.* He thought that the benefits of gradual emancipation, were a good deal like the benefits conferred on the dog in the fable, whose tail was cut off an inch at a time by a humane surgeon, whose kindness of heart would not permit him to remove it at one stroke. He believed Slavery was a curse, and he wanted to see it wiped out without delay. We would be stronger, richer, happier and more prosperous as soon as this was done.

He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks, and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slaveholders of Tennessee!

The speech of the Governor, of which the above is of course a very imperfect sketch, was enthusiastically applauded from time to time, by the very large crowd assembled on the occasion.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburgh—What the Army Has Accomplished—General Thomas and the Negro Troops—The People Subjugated—Pemberton's Army Scattered, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

Vicksburgh has been aptly styled the Gibraltar of the West. As you approach it from the North, it looms up out of the low, flat land that surrounds it, almost to the height of a mountain. It sides are corrugated with earthworks and rifle-pits from the bottom to the top, and guns command every foot of the surrounding country. A single sight of this formidable place would have given more hope and courage to the Copperheads than all the harangues of their leaders and all the written descriptions of correspondents. I do not wonder that the rebels felt confident of holding this fortress against any force that could be brought against it, and the task of reducing it might well appal the stoutest heart. No safer risk could be taken than that of defending Vicksburgh. But Northern enterprise, skill and endurance triumphed; and I believe that history can show no greater feat of arms than the capture of Vicksburgh. It is not wonderful that this army feels thoroughly confident of its ability to do anything that may be required of it. Its leaders enjoy the unprecedented prestige of never having been beaten, and under them the men are not afraid to undertake anything. The whole army is in the finest spirits and the best possible condition. There will be no movement South for some weeks to come, as there is a great scarcity of water throughout the country.

Gen. THOMAS has fairly entered on the work of organizing negro regiments. He has been occupied during the last two or three days in filling up the regiments already organized, and in removing incompetent officers, and supplying their places with others. Among other appointments is that of WM. BENSINGER, one of the eight privates of Gen. MITCHEL'S command who returned to Washington last Spring, after their hazardous and courageous undertaking to make a railroad raid through the South in April, 1862. Your readers will recollect that they were each rewarded by Secretary STANTON with a medal and one hundred dollars. He also recommended them to Gov. TOD for commissions. All except BENSINGER have received them. *He* applied to Secretary STANTON for a Captaincy, and the request was immediately granted. He will be appointed to the first Captaincy in ROSECRANS'S army. There have been some bad appointments. Many Colonels, when asked to mention the names of those who were fit to command, sent in those of whom they desired to get rid. Any pestiferous, unpleasant fellow could thus be disposed of, and removed from the company of those who had got tired of them. This was an imposition that Gen. THOMAS could not provide against, but as soon as any officer is found to be unfit for the place he holds, he is discharged.

The people of this country acknowledge themselves subjugated. The unexpected apparition of two large Union armies in this distant wilderness, and the overwhelming victories gained by them, have filled the planters with dismay. They never believed that we should penetrate to this place. They felt secure in their isolation. They are eager in their protestations that they were always opposed to secession, and would never have joined in the movement had they not been sure that an accommodation would be made before we should have penetrated even into Tennessee. They are now anxious that the war should stop at any rate. Slavery they acknowledge to be gone forever. They want now to save what else they can. The inhabitants of the country between here and Jackson have flooded Gen. GRANT with petitions for protection against the rebel cavalry, and they have again and again implored JOHNSTON to keep away from them. They don't want to see him nor to hear of him again. They say, "Secession is 'played out' in Mississippi. The rebel army can never gain a foothold again in Mississippi. Every expedition of the rebels induces another expedition of Union soldiers to chase them away. Thus the two armies surge back and forth over the same country, and, as a matter of course, commit more or less devastation on every march. They take our horses and cattle, and devour our food and forage. We have been harassed long enough. The Confederacy cannot protect us; let it cease to annoy us. We want a little peace, and when we want protection we shall ask Gen. GRANT for it."

All the prominent citizens are of the same way of thinking. They are sincerely anxious to get back in the Union, and are eagerly considering the different schemes for attaining that object. Ex-Governor BROWN, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance. Judge SHARKIE has done the same, and so has Judge SEBASTIAN of Helena, Arkansas. Judge SHARKIE puts the case very ingeniously. He says, "JEFF. DAVIS told us last fall that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson should be saved at all hazards; that the fate of the Confederacy depended on them, and that if they were taken, the Confederacy, being cut in two in the middle, must inevitably perish. Now, I take him at his word. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are taken, the Mississippi River is open, and unless JEFF. DAVIS is a liar, there is no hope for the Confederacy." Mr. DAVIS will find it rather hard to get over that. There is to be a meeting somewhere near the borders of Tennessee and Mississippi of leading men of the South, to take their present condition under consideration and devise the best means for making application to the Federal Government for protection against the Confederacy. It is a difficult matter to decide upon. Whatever is done must be done through the instrumentality of the State organization, and some sort of an election must be held by the people as a preliminary. How this can be done when we occupy so small a portion of the repentant territory, is not easy to be seen.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these representations and advances have been made exclusively by the wealthy planters, whose property is in jeopardy, and who, though poor now, will become poorer still if the war continues. They are joined to their idols, and, as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, "their patriotism has become corrupted by their love of cotton." I doubt very much if they now represent, or ever did, the blind, bigoted hatred of the Yankees, which pervades the lower classes, and which has increased since the rebellion, to what may almost be termed madness. Most of this *canaille* is to be seen in the army, but some portion of it remains in the State, and some of it will return. It remains to be seen whether it will be controlled by the leading citizens.

So far, however, as the Western soldiers of the rebel army are concerned, this element is not of much importance. They feel very thoroughly whipped. Hundreds of prisoners taken have begged to be sent North and allowed to take the oath, and hundreds more desired to enlist in our army. Out of 24,000 that marched out of Vicksburgh, paroled prisoners of war, but *four thousand* were left in one body when they had reached a point seventy miles distant. This was stated to Gen. GRANT by a rebel officer who returned on business. They escaped everywhere. Several hundred struck for the North as soon as they got to Haines' Bluff, and crossed the Yazoo and the Mississippi on their way home. The story of prisoners being taken by SHERMAN with Vicksburgh paroles in their pockets is entirely false. Gen. GRANT feels perfectly confident that none of these soldiers will ever, by the connivance of their officers, be used in the rebel army until regularly exchanged.

Gen. HURLBUT'S resignation has not been accepted, but on the contrary, returned with such indorsements and explanations as have induced him to cheerfully return to his command. Gen. LOGAN is still in Illinois doing most effective service. An extension of his leave was sent him without his asking for it, and he will probably be allowed to remain as long as he wishes. Gen. GRANT said yesterday in my hearing that he considered Gen. LOGAN a very superior officer in the field, and as he thought he had got into a pretty good hold now he would let him stay there.

J. A. W.

Natchez—The First Town on the River—Gen. Grant on a Visit—Runaways Negroes in the Contraband Camp—Scouts in Despair, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Sunday, Aug. 16, 1863.

This is the first town on the river. It contains more wealth in proportion to its inhabitants than perhaps any town in the whole country, either North or South. It is a common saying here that if a man is not worth a million, he is not considered well off. One of the citizens who, I believe, could be reckoned in the sacred category, told me this was absurd, but said he, "there are —— few here that are worth less than one or two hundred thousand dollars." The town is built on a high bluff, at the foot of which is barely room for a levee and a few buildings. The houses are separated by fine large gardens, and some of the establishments are truly magnificent. The residents generally own large plantations on the Louisiana side, where they have large stocks of slaves, and raise from one to five thousand bales of cotton every year. Since Gen. RAWSON has been here he has collected an enormous quantity of cotton, which will be sold on Government account as soon it can be got to market. The cotton of the loyal men has all been burned.

I presume the rebels would have fortified Natchez, had they not felt perfectly confident of holding Vicksburgh, and had they been able to spare the guns. The bluffs command the river for a long distance, and the city is easily defended against an attack by land. It would have proved a serious obstacle to our navigation of the river. Another reason why no fortifications were made here, is because there is no railroad to connect the city with the rest of mankind. But still another, and quite as valid, I apprehend, is the strong Union sentiment that prevails. One half the inhabitants at least, are loyal to the old Government. The most wealthy planters and the largest slaveholders are the most stubborn Union men. They opposed secession from the beginning, and many of them, though losers to the amount of half a million dollars by the hands of the rebels, and, if you count the loss of their slaves, it would treble this amount, have never given a dollar in support of the rebellion, nor lent even their passive adhesion to the cause of secession. Their lives have been threatened, their property destroyed, and any amount of contumely heaped upon their heads, but all to no effect. The opposite has been the case in all other parts of the South. The wealthiest slaveholders have been the bitterest Secessionists, and the only reason I can assign why the millionaires of Natchez have not been dragooned into the support of secession, is that there are so many of them, and so few of the *canaille*, that they themselves control public opinion.

Yesterday Gen. GRANT, accompanied by his family and a portion of his Staff, and Adjutant-General THOMAS, accompanied by his two sons, who are here with him, paid a visit to Natchez, and were entertained by Gen. T. E. G. RANSON, commanding the post. The visit was partly official and partly social. Gen. THOMAS was stationed here thirty years ago on recruiting service, and staid two years. He is still remembered by many of the citizens who lived here at that time. He came for the purpose of organizing some negro regiments, and while here was visited by a number of the leading citizens. They met at Gen. RANSON'S headquarters, and stayed two hours or more conversing with him and Gen. GRANT on the state of affairs, and on the treatment they were to receive from the military authorities. Gen. THOMAS told them that he should take all the able-bodied negroes he could get for soldiers, and he hoped the remainder would stay on the plantations where they belonged and gather the crops. He advised that every means be used to induce the negroes to work for wages, and expressed himself desirous to do all he could to assist the loyal men in securing sufficient labor to finish their harvest. There was a frank and free interchange of ideas on these subjects, and the residents were perfectly willing to accede to any terms offered. They admit that Slavery is gone forever. They say nothing about it unless their opinion is asked, but all negotiations and speculations proceed on that assumed basis—assumed no less by one side than by the other. Some of the planters have already begun to pay wages to their negroes, and though they find a good deal of difficulty in getting them to work even for hire, they are not without hope that in time the slaves will have some higher idea of freedom than that it consists in lying in the sun and eating what they can steal. There must, however, necessarily be a great deal of destitution and suffering among them before they learn what nothing in their former life could teach them—the responsibilities of self-dependence and freedom. There will also be a great waste of property this Fall. Many of the crops will be utterly lost for the want of hands to do the harvesting. There is, fortunately, not much cotton planted, but there is a good deal of corn, which is much more easily saved than cotton.

Six thousand runaway negroes are collected in the contraband camp at Natchez. Of these, some three hundred will be fit for military service—a small proportion, indeed, but it must be remembered that the hardships and exposures of Slavery are not conducive to the health of the slaves. Besides this, we must also recollect that there are upward of ten thousand negroes employed in this department alone as teamsters, cooks, Quartermaster's hands and officers' servants, and all the work they do would have to be performed by whites if not done by them. Two regiments will be formed here by the end of next week. The Thirtieth Missouri, which has been reduced to about two hundred men, will, at the unanimous request of the officers and men, be consolidated into two companies, and, with eight companies of black soldiers form a regiment of heavy artillery. The other regiment will be infantry.

Those hereabouts who still hold to the fallacy of secession are in a state of perfect despair. They know not which way to turn. They see that they must lose their slaves if they stay here, but they do not know where they will be safe. Quite a number of slaves have been run into Texas. They will be of little use there. An unconverted Secessionist was complaining bitterly the other day to Judge SHARKIE, and said that he thought he would have to go to Georgia. "What is the use of going there?" said the Judge. "GRANT is going there too. He told me so." "Did he really?" "Yes." "Well, then, you may bet your life he will go. For where these d—d Yankees say they are going to do anything they are certain to do it." Gen. GRANT tells them all they had better stay here, that he is going to Georgia and Alabama; he is only waiting for the weather to get a little cooler and then he shall go right along. The best of it is they all believe him, and I presume the most of them will stay at home, make the best they can of it, and get converted to the old faith. The nights are growing longer and the days shorter already, and it will not be long before the roving army of the Tennessee will again be on the move to new victories.

President LINCOLN has, it seems, determined to occupy not only the country, but the offices of the country. It has for some time been questioned whether the cadetships at West Point that are left vacant by the operation of the rebellion, could under the law be filled by the President. It has been decided in the affirmative at last, as Gen. GRANT received only a few days ago an order to send in the names of young men in his army who were of the proper age and qualified for the position. He has ordered examinations to take place. Gen. SHERMAN attends personally to the examinations in his corps, and reports a surprising number of young men abundantly qualified for the cadetships. There is a roundness and fullness of poetic justice, fitness and common sense about this movement that must strike the most careless observer. The places belong to the country which our soldiers have reclaimed by the energy of our soldiers. Why should they not enjoy its privileges? These young men chosen will combine every element of success, as they are selected solely for their ability and without regard to political effect, and we shall have as a result fuller classes and better graduates than ever before. They have stood the baptism of fire, and will rank far above ordinary plebes. I think this original and happy idea must have originated in the mind of old ABE himself.

From information received here, it is quite certain that STERLING PRICE has tendered his resignation in the Confederate army. If that is the case, the game is up west of the Mississippi River.

W.

The Trade Question—The Obstacles in the Way of Making the River Free—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863.

SHALL TRADE BE REOPENED?

This is at present the absorbing question on the Mississippi River, and it is discussed with almost as much bitterness, unfairness and excitement as though it concerned the candidate or the platform of some political party. The advocates of neither side are confined to any particular party, but as a general rule military men take one view and civilians another. Military men are for subordinating trade as well as everything else to the necessities of the war, and of prohibiting every practice and custom that tends in its operation to retard our advancement or give aid and comfort to the rebellion, while civilians are anxious to leap at once from the distresses and privations of war to all the luxuries and privileges of peace. The same question came up last Summer on the raising of the blockade at Memphis and the occupancy of that city by our troops. At that time civilians had it practically all their own way. A very large licence was allowed to traders. The Government's theory was that "trade should follow the flag." The Administration, in common with many other sincere and honest persons, entertained the idea that as fast as our soldiers marched through the South, bearing with them the flag of the Union, the sight of that sacred symbol of Liberty and Union would melt the obdurate hearts of our misguided brethren, and if we should pursue a policy of indulgence and forbearance, the happy family would instantly become bound again in the old bonds of brotherly love, and our former prosperity return as if by magic. Those who had been "secretly" in favor of the Union would declare themselves, and those who had been poisoned by the baneful secession sympathies of their friends, would renounce their heresies and yield their homage to the truths that formerly commanded it.

It is a noted fact, however, that the experiment did not turn out as was expected. The Secessionists, though they were very glad to get hardware, dry-goods, drugs and other commodities, of which they had been so long deprived, showed not the slightest sign of affection for the Union, or of reconciliation to the North. On the contrary, they abused the privileges generously granted them to support and supply, so far as in them lay, the rebel armies. They bought salt by the thousand barrels and quinine by the ton. They furnished themselves with powder and caps, and everything, in fact, that could be useful to the rebel army. As honest men from the North

As soon as our line extends so far from the river that smuggling into the Confederacy becomes a matter of some difficulty, for instance a hundred miles from the river, it will be safe to reopen trade, and this ought to be done without any restrictions whatever; for restrictions only entail corruption and a vast army of officials who are ready to be corrupted. Restrictions keep away honest and honorable merchants, and are evaded by all sorts of low adventurers. There are now in Gen. GRANT's army some of the members of several of the leading and richest Jewish firms in Cincinnati, who are serving as sutler's clerks and in other menial capacities, awaiting the day when trade will be opened. A thousand dollars a month has been offered for a single store in Vicksburgh. All those who are on the ground will reap enormous profits when the great day comes, and when our line is formed on the Tombigbee River they may trade to their heart's content. They can do us no harm. I do not think that before this the Government will change its present policy. All that is yet known is that Gen. GRANT has written to Washington, stating his views on the case, and leaving them to decide what policy to pursue. That which I have indicated will probably be adopted.

One reason of the unprecedented exertions made in this department of the cotton speculators, is because of the unprecedented strictness with which the rules made by the Commanding General have been carried out. Gen. GRANT's worst enemies, and his most reckless and infamous detractors, have never ventured to hint at any complicity on his part with the cotton speculators. They accuse him of drunkenness, of incompetency, of being a Copperhead, of everything, in short, except cowardice and corruption. Neither he nor any of his Staff have ever been suspected of illegitimate endeavors to enrich themselves. They are devoted solely to their profession. They think only of fighting. There may have been exceptions, but of no General and Staff can their entire honesty and superiority to political bargaining or trading be asserted with so much truth as of Gen. GRANT and his Staff.

You have heard, of course, that Gen. ASBOTH has been relieved of his command of the post of Columbus. He seems to have been possessed of all the extravagant notions that prevail among the European officers who have served in our army. A curious instance in point occurred at Pittsburgh Landing; and, as the story has never, I believe, appeared in print, I may as well relate it. A Colonel of a cavalry regiment which had done good service, and which had especially distinguished itself during the battle and the preliminary skirmishes, applied for a leave of absence of thirty days. The leave was readily granted, of course. But the Colonel also desired that a company of his regiment should accompany him to New-York as escort, and moreover he applied for transportation at the expense of the Government for himself and escort! He was "confounded and annoyed" when he was informed that he not only would not be allowed an escort, but that he would be obliged to pay for his own passage. Gen. GRANT told him that he had plenty for all his cavalry to do without detaching scouts for Colonels to sport about Broadway and Central Park. This extravagance, this idea that the resources of the Government are inexhaustible, seems to run in the minds of all the officers of foreign training that we have had. I know only one exception, and that is OSTERHAUS. He is a good soldier, a modest man, and a sincere and unselfish patriot. Gen. ASBOTH has, during his administration of affairs at Columbus, afforded a signal example of this weakness. He has taken the contract to run the whole machine. He has graded the streets, built the levee and laid out a plan for a magnificent reservoir to supply the city with water. He had at one time 800 men employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and twenty-six clerks. The reservoir was built and every arrangement made for laying the pipe, and the first that Gen. GRANT knew of the matter was when the requisition came down to Vicksburgh for the iron pipe. Of course everything was stopped immediately, and the magnificent ideas of Gen. ASBOTH were nipped in the bud. He spent a million of dollars in Columbus, and if he had been left alone would probably have doubled the amount. Everything was done in perfect innocence. No one imagines that he was actuated by any improper motives. But he had not the slightest idea of the business responsibilities of his position. He is a good soldier, but no Yankee. Gen. SMITH, who is an old regular army officer, and one of the best commanders in the service, will show a very different record.

J. A. W.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Attempt to Murder Doblado—Quid Nunca in Danger in Vera Cruz—A Band of Robbers Foiled—The Washington Cabinet and the Empire.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

The Spanish steamer *Mexico*, which arrived here from Vera Cruz on Wednesday, brings no news of particular importance, although a few incidents of interest. The *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, publishes in its most conspicuous part the following official notice:

"Some individuals, fortunately only few in number, amuse themselves with spreading false and alarming news, whose evident object is to disturb the public order. The authorities have constantly used the greatest moderation; they hold as a principle to respect all opinions when they deserve respect; but they can no longer tolerate so signal an instance of bad faith. Orders have been given that every person who *spreads or repeats* false news is to be arrested and imprisoned."

From the same number of the Vera Cruz paper we take the following paragraph:

"The Captain of the *Santa Barbara* hearing that some of the enemy's forces, which were in Tlacotalpan, were sacking and robbing the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity, and that communication by way of the river was becoming more difficult than ever, proposed to drive the enemy from that position. The gunboat was sent there, having on board, besides sailors, some volunteers of Martinico, commanded by Lieut. BERGE. They forced the point of "Conego," silenced and destroyed the guns of the Liberals by the artillery and musketry of the *Santa Barbara*. The French then came opposite the town and began to land, when their opponents fled, leaving three flags and 150 muskets. The French pursued the fugitives, killing and wounding some cavalry troopers. It is then demonstrated that the position of "Conego" was not capable of detaining the impetuosity of the French troops, nor of protecting the Liberals, nor yet of impeding the trade of the Tlacotalpan River."

The *Cronista* says:

"Tulancingo letters from Mineral del Monte paint the situation of that unfortunate district as becoming more and more desperate. One of the letters says: 'They rob the stores in the day-time and have attempted to carry off the respectable young ladies who go to mass with their parents. Nobody dares to go to Tulancingo, because anybody who has anything is robbed. The laboring men are seized and the women insulted. At the Puente Colorado, (Red Bridge,) a few days since, was found a dead body covered with stabs. Nobody dares to go along the road. Carbajal, Aureliano Rivera, Tellez, Tragoso, Noriega, Alarcon and Verzara are in Tulancingo."

The *Instructor del Pueblo* affirms that the guerrilla chief ESPEYO, who had a band of 200 men in the country near San Felipe, has solicited a pardon.

DOBLADO, the great leader of the Moderate party, has narrowly escaped the fate of LA LLAVE. *La Estafette*, of Mexico City, gives the following extract from a letter:

"DOBLADO was riding along the road to 'La Presa,' a sort of place of amusement near Guanajuato; he was going quietly along, without suspicion, when suddenly he heard the report of some guns, and turning round became convinced that some soldiers of his own escort had fired at him. The murderers seeing their attempt a failure, took to flight and were pursued in vain. However, when recovered from his emotion, DOBLADO questioned his people; whatever may have been the result of his investigation, it seems he felt authorized to impute the responsibility of the crime upon the commanding officer of his escort, who was arrested and directly shot."

The *Estafette* has the following:

"The country of Rio Frio has just been the theatre of an execution which will serve to scare the banditti having their dens there. The stage had been stopped on this side of the mountains. Informed of what had passed, and knowing that the coaches are generally detained at the entrance to, or the issue from the mountains, the commanding officer of a detachment passing by Rio Frio made some of his soldiers, disguised as civilians, get into the stages. They had not gone far when they saw twenty or twenty-five persons who came along the road, and ordering the coachmen to stop, began to ease the passengers of their baggage. But hardly had the robbers said "Stop there," when a discharge of musketry stretched ten of them in the road. The others took to flight, trying to gain the recesses of the forest, but pursued and surrounded by our brave and active soldiers, ten malefactors soon fell into their hands. The punishment now was only wanting. They were executed without ceremony, and passed in the front, as could be have been done, and as a warning to all those who follow their trade."

The same paper says:

"JUARES makes up strong what he has lost at home. He has appointed Lieut. ZANCO to the legation at Turin; Señor GUZMAN to that in Spain, and Señor ZAMACONA to the legation in England. In San Luis it was said that JUARES and his ministry would go to Durango on the first news of the movement of the Franco-Mexican forces."

A letter from the French Consul at Vera Cruz, to the head officer of the Customs there, gives strict orders to see that importers specify with exactitude, the description of merchandise in the packages; in case of default, each package of the offender is to be strictly examined. He complains that silk has been found in bags of beans and wax in boxes of sugar; this he considers a robbery and abuse of confidence.

Gen. ROBLES, who was detected last year in an attempt to join the French and in consequence was executed, has not been forgotten by the reactionists. The Assembly of Notables passed the following resolutions:

The Assembly of Notables, desiring to give a public testimony of the regret with which the nation beheld the death of the honored and brave DON MANUEL ROBLES PESUELA, request of the Regency of the Empire, to be pleased to decree:—*1st*, That the well-deserving General, DON MANUEL ROBLES PESUELA, be placed on the list of the army as a General of Division. *2nd*, That the corpse of this illustrious Mexican be brought to the Capital to receive the honors due to his rank.

The *Estafette* has some remarks on the attitude of the United States in the presence of the intervention worthy of notice, as showing the opinions of the leaders of the party. Speaking of JUAREZ it says:

"His principal hope now lies in the assistance of North America. It appears his ministers industriously send diplomatic notes to all the European Courts and to the Washington Cabinet, and seek arms and stores of the speculators who are tempted by the bait of great gains. There are on the borders of the Bravo and of California adventurers always on the lookout for expeditions and sudden strokes, unscrupulous in the choice of their flag, and always ready for all, if their task be lucrative and disorderly. Such people have been sought, and perhaps will hasten, but woe to JUAREZ and his party if they suffer a reverse. Instead of allies, they will in the new comers find exterminators.

Whatever, may be at present the embarrassments of the Washington cabinet, it will not easily agree to the French occupation and the establishment of an empire in Mexico. The Government of JUAREZ, however contemptible it may be, is still in the eyes of the Republicans of the North, the last hope of the Monroe doctrine, of that grand dream of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, so much the more cherished, as the nearer to be lost. The Mexican question will soon become one of the utmost importance to LINCOLN's Cabinet, and the hostility of the North will break out, according to the success of their civil war, in threatening notes, loans of arms and money, or in filibustering expeditions authorized by the Federal Government. The faster the destruction of the remains of the Juarist army, the more we avoid the risk of a conflict with North America. For this reason we rejoice to hear of a speedy campaign in the interior."

The Assembly of Notables have been complimenting FOREY, and SALIGNY, and MARQUEZ. The first for his great victories in which he has shown his great military skill and valor. The second for his efforts in behalf of peace, justice, and progress. And MARQUEZ for the great services rendered to his country, and as a son worthy of it.

In Havana, the great event of the past week has been the ceremonial which devoted the walls to destruction. A holiday of three days, a ball at the country residence of the Captain-General, fireworks, &c., testified everybody's joy at the improvement.

An accident had happened to the war steamer *Petronela*. It grounded near Mariel a few days since, and still remains so. Everything capable of removal has been carried ashore, only the hull remaining, which they are now trying to save.

LARA.

American Emigrant Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of emigration from Europe to supply the places of the laborers who have joined our armies from the Northern States, has become interesting. Every measure calculated to promote it should receive encouragement. In August, a year ago, the Secretary of State, in behalf of our Government, addressed a letter to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries, in which he asserted the fact, well known to the intelligent in this country, that "nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States."

For the purpose of giving force and effect to this great fact, he made all those officers virtually Commissioners of Emigration. He addressed to each an official document, in which he proclaims his power to act as such in the following words: "You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter and in any way which may lead to the immigration of such persons to this country."

In one of his dispatches to these officers on this subject, Mr. SEWARD says:

"How much the old European nations suffer from the immobility of classes and masses, which the new nation needs? We could receive and employ all the conscientious teachers of Europe, without fear of danger from their imputed heresies in politics or in religion.

France, Belgium and England are agitated and excited to make war against and destroy us by classes of persons thrown out of employment, who, if they should make their way here, would find abundant and harmless occupation, with large rewards. Indeed, some of them might become founders of States, which would, at no distant day, become as great as those which are disordered by reason of their wants.

Let us hope that the European minds may be sagacious enough to discern that the cure for all the social evils in both hemispheres is migration of surplus population to regions where population is deficient."

One of our foreign Ministers, whose location enables him to know the public sentiment, in reply to Mr. SEWARD, says:

"The information directed by your circular, confirmed by the collateral facts which every week is bringing to public attention, has wrought a very considerable modification of the first unfavorable impression, judging from what I now see and hear.

I shall not be surprised to see a resumption of the tide of emigration from Switzerland and Germany with the early Spring, much like that of former years. The general success or failure of our armies during the Winter will, however, have great influence upon the amount of emigration. The mass of those contemplating going to America are those who want to make homes for themselves and their children. They want a free country, and ultimate peace, and, unless they can see a proximate promise of this, they will not go. Let us have the Union restored without Slavery, and the supremacy of the Federal Government everywhere asserted and acknowledged, and we will see more and a better class of emigrants to the United States from Europe than ever before."

Our diplomatic and consular officers are undoubtedly discharging the new duties devolving upon them with that zeal and fidelity which their importance demands. Over 90,000 immigrants have arrived since the 1st of January last, and it is more than probable that a much larger number will arrive during the ensuing six months of this year.

As soon as this rebellion shall be crushed, or so nearly so that its end can be foreseen abroad, as well as at home, we may look for an emigration far greater than any that has yet occurred, should adequate pains be taken to promote it. And why should not great pains be taken? What can the Government do, or companies, or individuals do, better calculated to increase the power and wealth of the country than to promote emigration? We have a statement before us, taken from the census tables, with estimates, as follows:

"Now, besides the money brought here by immigrants, the census proves that the average annual value of the labor of Massachusetts, *per capita*, was, in 1860, $220 for each man, woman and child, independent of the gains of commerce, (very large, but not given,) assuring that, if the immigrants, at an average amount, value of only $100 each, or less than 33 cents a day, it would make in ten years, at the rate of 100,000 each year, the following aggregate:

First year	100,000	$10,000,000
Second year	200,000	20,000,000
Third year	300,000	30,000,000
Fourth year	400,000	40,000,000
Fifth year	500,000	50,000,000
Sixth year	600,000	60,000,000
Seventh year	700,000	70,000,000
Eighth year	800,000	80,000,000
Ninth year	900,000	90,000,000
Tenth year	1,000,000	100,000,000
Total		$550,000,000

In this table the compiler of it says this labor of all immigrants each year is properly added to those arriving the succeeding year, so as to make the aggregate, the last year, one million. This would make the value of the labor of million of immigrants, in ten years, $550,000,000, independent of the annual accumulation of capital, and the labor of the children of the immigrants, after the first ten years, which, with their descendants, would go on constantly increasing. But by the actual official returns (see page 14 of Census) the number of above immigrants to the United States from December, 1850, to December, 1860, was 2,598,216, or an annual average of 259,821—say 260,000.

The effects then of this immigration, on the basis [illegible] was as follows:

First year	260,000	$26,000,000
Second year	520,000	52,000,000
Third year	780,000	78,000,000
Fourth year	1,040,000	104,000,000
Fifth year	1,300,000	130,000,000
Sixth year	1,560,000	156,000,000
Seventh year	1,820,000	182,000,000
Eighth year	2,080,000	208,000,000
Ninth year	2,340,000	234,000,000
Tenth year	2,600,000	260,000,000
Total		$1,430,000,000

ROBERT J. WALKER, who has made this subject his study, estimates "The value of the labor of the immigrants, from 1850 to 1860, at fourteen hundred and thirty millions of dollars, making no allowance for the accumulation of capital by annual reinvestment, nor for the natural increase of population, amounting by the census, in ten years, to about 24 per cent."

This addition to our wealth by the labor of the children of the immigrants in the first ten years would be small, but in the second, and each succeeding decennium, when we count children and their descendants, it would be large, and constantly augmenting. But he calculates, and the census shows, that our wealth increases each ten years at the rate of 125 48 per cent

Now, then, take an increase of the wealth in consequence of immigration, as before stated, and compound it at the rate of 125.45 per cent. every ten years, and this result is largely over three billions of dollars in 1870, and over seven billions of dollars in 1880, independent of the effect of any immigration succeeding 1860.

Mr. WALKER says: "If these results are astonishing, we must remember that immigration here is augmented population, and that it is population and labor that create wealth. Capital, indeed, is but the accumulation of labor. Immigration, then, from 1850 to 1860, added to our National wealth, a sum more than our whole debt, and augmenting in a ratio much more rapid than the increase, and thus enabling us to bear the war expenses.

The American Emigrant Company, with a capital of a million of dollars, whose shareholders reside chiefly in the Eastern States, with its headquarters in this City, is promoting immigration to the Western States. It has obtained large tracts of land for this purpose. It has sent agents to different countries in Europe to organize colonies, and parties of the best class of emigrants to come together, and undertakes to afford them ample facilities for transportation to the chosen locations, and to aid them in making a beginning on the virgin soil.

The arrangements made are calculated to relieve the emigrant from uncertainty and vexation, and to greatly reduce their expenses. The Company having the ability, gives them ample time to pay for choice lands, and at the same time to make it sufficiently profitable to the Company.

Such efforts are praiseworthy, and must redound to the benefit of the sections in which these new comers make their homes.

Yours, &c., CITIZEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The $3,000,000 Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

The Board of Councilmen met in special session yesterday afternoon. There were only twelve members present. The farce of passing the $3,000,000 ordinance over the Mayor's veto was the order, and it was done! Unanimously it was done, the whole gallant twelve voting for it—every one of them—all of the twelve—including Messrs. COOK, JOYCE, BRICE and SANFORD, whose names, at their own request, were recorded in the affirmative. All voted for it, all the twelve, including the four gentlemen who requested their names to be recorded as so voting. It was a "big thing," this passing of the defunct ordinance. It will be a bigger thing when they get a cent subscription on the strength of it. A richer, more ludicrous farce was never enacted; nor one which has more excited the risibilities of the public. Why not yield with a good grace to the honest action of the Comptroller, Supervisors and Mayor. This kicking against the pricks only betrays weakness, or something a good deal worse.

A veto was received from the Mayor of the resolution directing the public parks and squares to be cleared of the troops now occupying them. The paper lays over ten days. The Common Council appears to have waked up very suddenly to the injury to trees and grass. The Mayor looks at the matter more practically, and thinks trees and grass as nothing compared with the enforcement of the laws and the peace of the City.

Our City Inspector and the Washington Market Dirt Heap.

About six years since an F. F. V., an officer in the United States Navy, an old friend then, a traitor now, asked me to show him what would give him an idea of the greatness of this City. In the shortest way I pondered over the proposition, and concluded that the most convincing evidence to the senses was the dirt heap at the foot of Washington Market—it containing 130,000 cubic feet of the most odoriferous filth in the biggest market in our City. When he saw it he seemed overcome, but held his nose.

Shortly after I asked the then Mayor, Mr. TIEMAN, to go with me and see this emblem of our City; he did so; It was about 10 A. M. On the top of this pile were six persons in every variety of attitude, from the that of statue of the knife grinder to that of the Apollo and in the garb of Adam before Eve led him astray. I asked His Honor to send a police officer, have them brought up before him, and admonished to do so no more, but he being opposed to coercion, declined to do so, and there they stood

"Like freedom on her mountain height."

Perhaps His Honor knew that the German steamers landed their passengers there, and wished to recall Cologne the city of a thousand odors to their memories.

This dirt heap was on ground captured by the City from the State of New-York, and believing that my title to it, as a citizen, was good, I offered it as a proper burying ground to our City Fathers, but met with no success. Whenever I wanted a cheap emetic, or to study the human form, I repaired to the Washington Market dirt heap. I had it, luckily, photographed, as my story will tell.

Since the appointment of Mr. BOOLE as City Inspector his attention was called to the dirt heap, and the living statuary on its top. The exhibition of the model artists was at once stopped, much to the regret of those who have a taste for such fine arts; and this day I find that the dirt heap which marked our City as the Acropolis did Athens has subsided. Huzza for Mr. BOOLE.

G. W. B.

The State Militia Discharged from Duty.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The exigency which demanded the ordering out of the militia on the 19th day of August last having passed, and there being, in the judgment of this Board, no longer occasion for their services, it is

Resolved, That Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD be notified that the military forces under his command may be dismissed, except such detachments as, in his judgment, are necessary to guard the High Bridge and the armories of the several regiments of his command.

Resolved, That Maj.-Gen. DURYEE be notified that the military forces under his command may be dismissed, except such detachments as, in his judgment, are necessary to guard the Armories of the several regiments of his command.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Police be tendered to Gens. SANDFORD and DURYEE, their Staff officers respectively, and to the officers and soldiers of their divisions, for their patriotic and prompt response to the order of this Board. They were called to the performance of the important and delicate duty of enforcing public order under circumstances of intense excitement, threatening a repetition of the fearful disorders of July; great interests, present and future, depended on their courage, discipline and patriotism. This Board are happy to bear testimony to the marked discipline, orderly conduct and fidelity of the troops, and to the discretion and intelligence of the officers, displayed under all circumcumstances throughout the period of service.

By order of the Board.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

Bells to be Rung Only by City Cart-Drivers.

The following order was issued on Friday from Police headquarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, September 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 349.—Capt. ——, Precinct ——: The City Inspector having resumed the mode of giving notice to housekeepers by the ringing of the bell of the time when ashes and garbage will be collected at their houses, it becomes necessary to prevent the use of bells and other noise-making instruments in the streets for any other purpose, in order that housekeepers may not be confused and the business of the City Inspector's Department interfered with.

You will, therefore, adopt the most active measures to prevent the violation of the ordinances of the City of New-York, prohibiting the ringing of bells, striking of metal bars, blowing of horns and trumpets, and the unauthorized use of other noise-making instruments.

Persons offending are liable to arrest; those violating section 41, of chapter 26, Revised Ordinances, are liable to a penalty of $10; and those violating section 1, chapter 46, are liable to a penalty of $5, and have their license revoked.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Mercantile Library Association.

The annual report of the Mercantile Library Association has just been published. The number of [illegible] have been 4,517 volumes added by purchase during the year and 304 by donation, making a total of 65,291 volumes in the library. The number of books delivered during the year was 65,373. The number of persons who have used the reading room is 91,526.

The Treasurer reports receipts during the year amounting to $6,264 30, and $7,198 40 expenditures, making a balance on hand, including the balance last year, of $2,571 12.

The officers of the Association for 1863-4 are:
CHARLES H. SWORDS, President.
Thaddeus V. Taber, Vice-President.
Theodore I. Husted, Corresponding Secretary.
Samuel W. Harned, Recording Secretary.
Theodore H. Vultee, Treasurer.
Directors—Thomas T. Hazard, Edwin P. Weed, S. Seabury Guion, H. Audley Clarke, James W. Edwards, A. Judson Decker, Robert Walker Irwin.
Trustees of the Permanent Catalogue Fund—Charles H. Swords, President M. L. Association; Theodore I. Husted, Corresponding Secretary M. L. Association; Wilson G. Hunt, President C. H. Association; Daniel F. Appleton, Willard L. Fell, from members at large.
Librarian—S. Hastings Grant.
Assistant Librarian—George Hannah.

The Police Department and the Draft.

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners on Friday issued the following excellent suggestion. They are not disposed to have the force accept the exemption as a matter of course, but seek to have those who are exempted furnish substitutes. It is an excellent proposition, and the force will doubtless see to it that the Government loses no men because of the Municipal interference in their behalf.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the primary object of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., is *men* and not *money*, each member of the force who has been drafted, and who does not propose to enter the military service, ought to make every effort to procure a substitute; and all the members of the Department are urged to lend their cooperation to secure this end.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

Court of General Sessions

The September Term of this Court will open to morrow, with Judge MCCUNN upon the Bench. As the last term of the Court was occupied almost exclusively with the trials of the rioters, the calendar of the present term will be unusually large. The large majority of the cases, however, are for the ordinary crimes of burglary, grand larceny, &c. The riot cases that remained untried at the adjournment of the last term were transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which does not sit till October.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL.—A notice was received yesterday, at the Coroners' office, requesting that an *ante-mortem* examination be made in the case of a German girl named GERTRUDE WEBER, who, according to the testimony of her physicians, was lying at the point of death at house No. 130 Seventh-street. Coroner NAUMANN proceeded to take the girl's statement. The following is its substance: On the evening of the 7th of July last Mrs. MARGARET REHMANN, residing at No. 311 Fifth-street, discharged GERTRUDE from her employ as a servant. When the girl went to her sleeping-room for the purpose of obtaining her trunk, Mrs REHMANN undertook to prevent her; a quarrel ensued, during which the girl, as she testifies, was severely beaten by Mrs. REHMANN. The latter undertook to eject her late servant from the house, but being enable to do so alone, she called to her aid Mr. HERMANN, a brother of hers. The two finally managed to get her out, but not until she had been badly beaten, and, according to the testimony of the doctors, several of her ribs were broken. Her injuries are such that death will probably be the result. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that GERTRUDE WEBER came to her injuries from blows received at the hands of Mrs. MARGARET REHMANN and her brother HERMANN. Upon the rendition of this verdict the Coroner held the parties to bail to await the result of the girl's injuries.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—JACOB CHATTERTON, of No. 37 Houston-street, was yesterday brought before the Tombs Police Court, charged with having attempted to pass counterfeit money. The complainant was Mr. LUPIUS BROTHERTON, of No. 534 Broadway, who testified that CHATTERTON and another man called for a bottle of wine at his store, and that the accused tendered in payment therefor a counterfeit $5 on the New-England Bank of Boston. When that was rejected the prisoner offered a Treasury note which had been altered from a one to a ten. To Mr. BROTHERTON these notes were so obviously fraudulent, that he at once called in Officer PARCELLS and had CHATTERTON arrested. He was committed to answer by Justice CONNELLY.....DAVID S. PERRY and JAMES RAMSEY were arrested in the First Precinct on the complaint of DANIEL CRONIN, a bartender doing business at No. 1 South-street, who alleges that the accused passed upon him a counterfeit $5 bill on the New-England Bank of Boston, in payment for two drinks, and complainant, not then discovering the worthlessness of the bill, gave them $4 88 in change. They were committed to the Tombs for examination. We have heard of quite a number of other instances where persons have been imposed upon by counterfeits on this Boston bank. There is doubtless much of it afloat in this City, and people would do well to be on their guard.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Dr. THOMAS COCK in the chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN, FRANCIS HALL and PELATIAH PERIT, Esqs. Communications were received from different sections reporting the progress of the work of Bible distribution. Grants of books were made in the English, German and Italian, five hundred of the book of Genesis in the Benga language, for the Island of Corisco, W. A. Books in Danish, Swedish, Flemish and Greek were also granted. The entire number of books granted was over 14,000 volumes, besides which over 51,000 volumes have been sent during the month on grants previously made for army purposes, but not yet exhausted.

A Committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, to be presented at a future meeting, in regard to the deceased President of the Society, when eloquent and touching remarks were made on the subject by Rev. Drs. TING and VERMILYE, and HIRAM KETCHUM and CHANDLER STARR, Esqs. Information was received of the safe arrival and grateful reception of 20,000 volumes at Memphis, Tenn., for the South and the army.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A very numerously attended meeting of this body was held on Thursday night at Mozart Hall, Hon. B. P. FAIRCHILD in the Chair, and IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary:

Mr. BENJ. RAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the National Democracy be requested to elect, in the usual manner, one delegate and one alternate, to represent each Assembly District of this county, in the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet at Albany on the 9th inst., that such elections shall be conducted by and certified to, by members of this General Committee representing each Assembly District.

Resolved, That in view of the exigencies of our country it is necessary that the Democracy of this county should be thoroughly united, to secure a return of the Democratic supremacy in the administration of the State Government; it is therefore recommended to the delegates from this county to be elected to the State Convention under this call, to use all necessary and honorable means to secure such a union, by avoiding a contest at the coming State Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates elected in compliance with these resolutions, meet at Mozart Hall on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizations and such other business as may come before them.

These resolutions were carried without a dissenting vote and the meeting soon thereafter adjourned.

THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE met Thursday evening, and in obedience to the call of the Supervisor's Exemption Committee, appointed the following gentlemen to act with a similar body from the Republican Committee, in examining the claims of those who seek relief:

Ward.	*Ward.*
1—John Fox.	12—Jacob M. Long.
2—Patrick McMahon.	13—James Mahan.
3—John Hurley.	14—James Hayes.
4—John Healy.	15—James J. Gumbleton.
5—John Y. Savage, Jr.	16—Michael Halpin.
6—William Neills.	17—John Ryan.
7—Patrick H. Keenan.	18—John Nesbit.
8—Ralph Bogert.	19—Terence Farley.
9—Charles J. Chipp.	20—James Casey.
10—Moses D. Gale.	21—James Mahony.
11—Francis I. A. Boole.	22—Alexander Ward.

A BOATMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At a late hour on Friday night, a telegraphic dispatch was received by Inspector LEONARD, at Police Headquarters, from Mr. W. R. STEVENS, a Justice of the Peace residing in Frankfort, Herkimer County, this State, requesting him to cause the arrest of LUMAN WIDERICK, a boatman, who is charged with having murdered a colored man named MOSES BLISS. WIDERICK is a canal boatman, and had just arrived in this City on the boat *A. S. Carpenter*. Yesterday morning, Officer MOORE, of the Detective Office, in company with Patrolman VAN HANDT, boarded the boat, which was lying at the foot of Counties-slip, and took WIDERICK into custody. He was conveyed to Police Headquarters, and there detained to await a requisition from the authorities of Herkimer County.

LECTURE BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is expected to speak on Thursday evening next at Cooper Institute on "Our Foreign Relations." Mr. SUMNER is admirably qualified to interest and instruct the public mind on this subject, having been the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. SUMNER combines the true gentleman of a master of his theme and a masterly manner of presenting his views. The occasion will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union.

THE NINTH MILITIA REGIMENT.—Elections have just been held in Companies C, D and F this regiment, Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD presiding, with the following result: CHARLES E. PRESCOTT, elected Captain Company C; RALPH A. LEHNING, elected Captain Company D; CHARLES S. STRONG, elected Captain Company F, and THOMAS W. HOWARD, elected Second Lieutenant Company F. All these officers have served with the regiment in the field.

FIRE IN DELANCEY-STREET.—At 11 A. M. Friday a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 325 Delancey-street, owned by EDWARD WILLETT. The first floor is occupied by JAMES HUGHES as a liquor store. His damage to stock is about $300, mostly by water; Insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The second floor is occupied by ROBERT BARNARD. His loss is about $150; no insurance.

FIRE IN A BOX MANUFACTORY.—At 2½ o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire occurred in the box manufactory occupied by JAMES MOORE. The damage will amount to about $500—fully insured. The fire originated from a defect in the furnace. Engine Company No. 30 were the first on hand, and owing to their exertions a large amount of property was saved.

RIOT DAMAGES.—The amount claimed for damages by Mr. G. W. VARIAN, for injury to buildings Nos. 1,195 and 1,203 Broadway, by the mob, is $11,094.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN DRAFT EXEMPTION LOAN.—The bonds for the half million dollar loan, to be applied to the relief of conscripts, have been issued. They are about the size of the United States bonds and of similar appearance. They are neatly executed. The following is the form of the bond, as prepared by the Comptroller:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF NEW-YORK.

"No. —— SEPT. 1, 1863.

Seven Per Cent. Stocks—Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds.

Know all men by these presents that the City of Brooklyn acknowledge to owe to —— the sum of one thousand dollars lawful money of the United States of America, which sum the City of Brooklyn do hereby engage for themselves and their successors well and truly to be paid to said ——, or to ——— assigns, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Comptroller's office in the City of Brooklyn, and the said City of Brooklyn for themselves and their successors do hereby engage to pay an interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum semi-annually, at the Comptroller's office in the City of Brooklyn, to wit: thirty-five dollars on the first day of July in each year, until the payment of the said principal sum.

In testimony whereof and pursuant to Chapter No. 46 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 25, 1863, entitled "An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different counties and towns of this State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in payment of bounties to volunteers, or for aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred therefor, passed February 21, 1863, and Chapter No. 514 of an act of the Legislature aforesaid, passed March 17, 1863, entitled an "Act providing for the relief of the indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military or naval service of the United States," the City of Brooklyn have caused these presents to be executed under their Corporate seal, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and countersigned by the Comptroller, the —— day of ——, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

The advertisement of the Comptroller for subscriptions has been issued for several days, and thus far eight bids have been received for the following sums:

Martin Kalbfleisch (Mayor of Brooklyn)	$10,000
Hugh McLaughlin (Register)	3,000
Tienken & Seebach	1,000
Henry Tienken	1,000
Felix Campbell (for self and others)	15,000
Thos. H. Faron (Comptroller)	5,000
David Huested	2,000
A. B. Woods	5,000
Total	$42,000

The Banks, for some cause or other, hesitate to take any of the loan, but it is anticipated that private capitalists will take the whole, or a great portion of the amount, without the aid of the moneyed institutions.

THE RECENT ATTACK UPON A NEGRO'S HOUSE—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on Friday afternoon upon the body of DANIEL JACKSON, (known as WILLIAM JACKSON) the colored man, who died at the City Hospital on Wednesday morning, from injuries sustained by blows with stones on Sunday morning last. Some five persons, it appears, attacked JACKSON's house, in Stewart's alley, with stones, and smashed in the doors and windows, the avowed object being to punish a Spanish West India negro named RICH, against whom the parties had a grudge He lived in the same house with JACKSON. The latter, an old man, much thought of by the neighbors, came to the door, and as he appeared, a stone struck him on the forehead, smashing his skull, from the effects of which he died. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that five parties were engaged in attacking the house of JACKSON—three of them were PATRICK LAHEY, BERNARD MCWILLIAMS and OLIVER LOCKWOOD, who were identified There were two others who escaped. After the testimony was taken the Coroner presented the case to the jury in a few remarks explaining the law pertaining thereto, and stated that, although it was not clear which of those parties threw the missile which struck Jackson, yet all were engaged in an unlawful act which resulted in his death, and, therefore, equally responsible. It became his duty clearly, under the testimony, to advise the jury to hold the three persons named for the action of the Grand Jury. The jury thereupon retired and brought in the following verdict: "That DANIEL JACKSON came by his injuries by a blow or blows of stones thrown by PATRICK LAHEY, BERNARD MCWILLIAMS and OLIVER LOCKWOOD, and others at present unknown." On the rendition of the verdict the Coroner committed the parties to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE EXAMINING BOARD OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The Examining Board of the Third District will meet on Monday next at the PROVOST-MARSHAL's Office, No. 259 Washington-street, for the purpose of hearing applications for exemption. Notifications to drafted persons to be in attendance will be served on Saturday, and continued from day to day until every man drafted has been notified. The Examining Board consists of the following:

Provost-Marshal—Capt. S B. GREGORY.
Commissioner—Abner M. Bobee.
Surgeon—Nelson L. North.
Recorder—Henry Bristow.

The form of the notice to be served is as follows:

PRO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS' army, dated the 3d inst., states that the army was then well across the Tennessee, and occupied a strong position several miles south of the river, no resistance to the crossing having been shown by the rebels. Reconnoissances to Trenton, Ga., had failed to discover any rebels, and the report was that they were intrenched to the eastward of Chattanooga.

A correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland in a recent letter, gives additional and most interesting evidence on the subject of discontent in the South, both in and out of the rebel armies. Desertion is no longer confined to solitary individuals, but large masses of men only wait for an opportunity to quit a service which they loathe. From reliable information it would appear that 5,000 men have taken refuge in the mountains of Georgia alone, successfully resisting all the force that the authorities can bring against them. As every man the Confederates can raise is needed to oppose our troops, it will be well nigh impossible for them to disperse the refugees, whose numbers will continue to increase as the cause of the Confederacy becomes more desperate.

An official dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN was received by the Navy Department yesterday. The Admiral reports that the siege of Charleston was going on satisfactorily. The Monitors were standing fire well, although the rebels had rained upon them a tempest of shot and shell. Admiral DAHLGREN's dispatch makes no mention of the illness under which he has been reported to be laboring.

A gentleman at Vicksburgh writes a private letter to the St. Louis *News*, to the effect that the negro regiments now in process of organization down the river are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about fifty of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

By a private letter received in St. Louis from Natchez, Mississippi, we are informed that the Thirteenth army corps of Gen. GRANT's army has gone to New-Orleans, and been assigned to duty under Gen. BANKS. The Seventeenth corps, commanded by Gen. MCPHERSON, is at Natchez, camped on high, healthy ground, and expecting to move at an early day. New-Orleans is evidently to be the base of an important movement.

Dispatches from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* state that deserters from the rebel army, arriving at headquarters, report that the preparations of LEE's army indicated another attempt to invade Maryland early this Autumn. It was freely talked of in the rebel army, by both officers and men, who looked forward to the time when an attempt would be made to replenish their scanty supplies from Maryland and Pennsylvania; as the part of Virginia they are now in is completely cleaned out of everything calculated to subsist man and beast. If they are obliged to spend another Winter in such a barren locality they will suffer terribly.

A letter from Mr. EDWARD SIMPSON, of Newark, N. J., dated on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*, July 24, was received by his father in that city on Friday. The vessel at that time was at Rio Janeiro, and the letter makes no mention of the fight reported by the rebel journals. All on board were well and in good spirits.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at noon yesterday, and passed the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto by a unanimous vote, twenty-one members being present, and three—Messrs. BRICK, COOK and JOYCE—were recorded in the affirmative by permission of the Board, in pursuance of their request, made through Messrs. HAYES and BRANDON. There was no debate on the question. Mr. GROSS said talk was unnecessary—the people understood the matter well. Mr. BRANDON explained his vote, saying that he had voted against the pledge to overrule the Mayor's veto, because he thought it was unnecessary to make the pledge; but he had been in favor of the ordinance from the first. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution directing the Street Commissioner "to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks and other public places belonging to the City." The Mayor says the correspondence between Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. DIX, recently published, demonstrates the necessity for the presence of the troops to insure the peaceful enforcement of the draft; that Gen. DIX proposed to leave this duty to the military power of the State, but the Governor refused, stating that "under no circumstances could the State authorities perform duties expressly confided to others." The Mayor continues: "Inasmuch, therefore, as the enforcement of the act, one of the supreme laws of the land, was left to others, we cannot fairly find fault with those others for their presence here, * * * especially in view of the fact that they have saved our City from another disgraceful outbreak." The Mayor concludes by saying that "the necessity for the presence of the troops is but temporary and will soon be past. So long as they are here, we have no other places so suitable for their accommodation as the public grounds which they now occupy." The Board adjourned to the 14th inst.

The prize steamer *Cronstadt*, recently captured while running out of Wilmington, N. C., is unloading in Boston. She had a cargo of four hundred bales of cotton, and in addition a large quantity not packed. There was also turpentine and tobacco on board. The steamer is of three hundred or four hundred tons, but having very small engines, &c., possesses a large capacity for stowage. She is a slow sailer, and is worth $30,000 or $40,000. The cargo is probably worth nearly $350,000.

At a recent election held at Fort Gibson, Hon. JOHN ROSS was reelected principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the term of four years, and LEWIS DOWNING, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cherokee Indian regiment United States, was elected Second Chief for the same period.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Corn was somewhat firmer. Provisions were in fair demand, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool, Mackerel, Herring, Sugars, and Coffee. Cotton was in moderate request. Freights were quiet, with 608 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The "Opposition" Party.

Once upon a time, as Esop tells the story, a man was seen making a journey, mounted upon an ass, and attended by his son on foot. The people came about the old gentleman and resolved themselves into a "public meeting." They reproached him bitterly for taking his ease upon an ass while his tender son trudged in the dust. The "laboring classes" were much excited, and the father dismounted and put his son upon the animal. This only seemed to make matters worse, and volleys of abuse were launched at the unfortunate party because the hale and robust youth rode and the father walked. To meet this new objection the father and son both rode. This change of base, instead of satisfying the crowd, only made them more outrageous. They denounced the arrangement as a gross imposition upon the ass, and perhaps called it "unconstitutional." The old gentleman and his son had but one recourse left. They took the jackass upon their shoulders and departed in peace.

There is a good deal of human nature in mankind, though DEAN SWIFT always insisted that human nature did not include French nature. If the motives and instincts of "the Copperheads" can be called one of the varieties of human nature, it would seem that it has remained much the same since the time of Æsop. The real Copperhead is satisfied with nothing short of an absurdity. He is delighted to see the man carry the jackass, for he concludes that such an excursion will come to a speedy end.

Since this war commenced a certain class of persons among us have spent their whole time in blaming the Government for anything which it did and for everything which it failed to do. They have been as hard to please as the old Greeks were.

They hold public meetings in which they proclaim at the top of their voices that they have been deprived of the right of free speech, and they defy in the most violent manner the tyrants who have silenced them. They publish newspapers, in which they rave about the restraints which "LINCOLN'S Government" has put upon the Press, and they threaten unutterable horrors if such outrages are continued. They offer to lay down their lives in defence of their wives and children, and seem to be particularly afflicted because they are not attacked. They say that the whole management of public affairs is only a series of blunders; nothing is done right.

They have in turn denounced every measure of the Government as clearly unconstitutional, besides being inhuman and decidedly stupid. They said that the negro would fight for his master, and that he would not fight at all; that he could not be driven to harm his master, and that he would burn, slay and ravish. They have constantly asserted that the war was ruining the North, and making everything worthless, and that it caused such an increase of all kinds of business here, that a large part of our population were interested in having it never end. When gold ran up, they cried out, "rags for currency," and when gold fell, they said that all the traders would fail, and the whole community become insolvent.

When we attempted to replenish our armies by volunteer enlistments, they exclaimed, why not draft men evenly? why cast all the burden upon those who volunteer to serve the country, and thus throw it all off upon the Democrats, inasmuch as none but Democrats have taken up arms? When a draft is proposed, they denounce it as an unheard-of outrage; say that the "Saxon race" have never been drafted and never will be. It is an infraction of all kind of rights, and in violation of all of the Constitutions in the country, State, National and physiological.

In July last the draft was commenced, and for three or four days the Copperheads had their "peace meetings" at various places in the City, and took some pains to convince the Government that it was not strong enough to make the draft. Some public functionaries came forward and assured the officers who attempted to disperse these rioters that there was no disturbances except what these officers made, and requested them to retire and not excite "the laboring classes." The Governor himself seemed to think that his "friends" were in the right on the general merits of the question, but were technically wrong in breaking heads. Judge MCCUNN doubtless thought it safer to use the *habeas corpus* than a crowbar for general jail delivery, and for a time he signalized the correctness of his judgment in that particular.

In short, the mob stopped the draft, and then the better dressed Copperheads—who had, during that week of murder, arson and outrage, been smiling and complacent, "looking as if they had heard good news"—united in denouncing the great blunder which the Government had committed in not having a force at hand large enough to maintain order. It was doubtless a mistake. The Government did not suppose that New-York City, with a Democratic Government and municipal officers to mange its affairs, needed national troops to prevent general pillage and massacre. But it took the lesson.

Gen. DIX asked Gov. SEYMOUR to assume the control of the forces, and secure the peace of the City in completing the draft. The Governor equivocated, said perhaps the draft will not be made, and would not say what he would do, but intimated that he would wash his hands of the whole matter. So Gen. DIX ordered on a few regiments, and set about completing the draft. These regiments were the noble men who had faced death on unnumbered fields of battle which will be memorable in our annals—most of them volunteers—not a man of them mean enough to be a Copperhead. They encamped upon the grass on the same public squares where Gov. SEYMOUR's friends had "gone a gunning for Abolitionists" and barbecued negroes, and it seemed a shocking desecration of our public places. The fastidious Aldermen resolved that the Street Commissioner clear away these nuisances—drive them with his brooms out of the City. When he hesitated, then the *Express* and other kindred papers cried, from day to day, "Federal bayonets," "Force," "Tyranny," "Woe, woe, woe." "Why are not these men in Virginia?" "Why is New-York occupied?" &c., &c.

Fortunately the Government does not feel inclined to follow the example of the man who carried a jackass upon his shoulder to please the whims of a mob. The draft has been made, and if the traitors denounce it, they only do what they have done from the beginning. They have opposed everything, and they have succeeded in nothing, except giving up our City to a week of anarchy.

The Return of Barbarism.

Through all the struggle which went on for years between civilization and barbarism for the possession of this land of ours, there was no part of the country where the contest was fiercer than in Kentucky. It was there that barbarism made its most determined stand, and the terrible scars of the conflict long remained indelibly impressed upon the hearts and souls of her people. The name of "The Dark and Bloody Ground" which is left written upon her plains and valleys was to the children of this and of the past generation, a name associated with whatever of horror, of savage cruelty, of bloodthirsty destruction can characterize Indian warfare. It sent a thrill over their young hearts, a thrill of terror that such things should have ever been, a thrill of rejoicing that they had passed away forever. But the scenes of olden time oft return again. The conflict of civilization and barbarism returns upon us, and we who, in boyhood shuddered over the associations of the dark and bloody ground, have lived to see them almost cast into the shade by present and actual occurrences. Says Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, in his inaugural address, "We have been overrun by invading armies and marauding bands of guerrillas, and are still likely to have them to harass us." "We should thoroughly organize, and should revive the spirit of our ancient defence, which characterized our fathers, and gave to their homes protection against *a not more savage foe.*"

The Governor has done well to recall the old associations. In that former time of trial, it was the organization of her sons and their firm, undaunted spirit, which saved Kentucky from barbarism. It is that which will save her from it again. She has even more to arouse her to action now than then, and the comparison of the guerrillas to the red men is too favorable to the former. No tales have been told of the cruelties of the Indians which cannot be paralleled by the atrocities of guerrillas. The sacking of Lawrence will put in the shade the atrocities of Deerfield or Schenectady. Said Gen. LANE, "Think of riding down the streets, and seeing a hundred and fifty of your fellow-citizens cooked—literally cooked—on the sidewalk" And that, too, by the hands of those who claim to be civilized—yes, Chivalry! Alas, for the desecration of the name. But names make little odds. Those who fight for barbarism cannot help becoming barbarians, whatever they may call themselves.

The rebel leaders talk of carrying on a guerrilla warfare from behind "friendly trees," after the last ditch has been left behind them. They cannot succeed in it. A momentary success in it anywhere is fatal to them. QUANTRELL's success at Lawrence, if it does not result in his death, will only drive him from that section of Missouri. Their depredations in Virginia result in the leaving of guerrilla corpses suended from trees as scarecrows, behind our cavalry's line of march. Their depredations in Kentucky will only arouse the spirit which destroyed and rooted out their red exemplars. Let the armies of the rebels once be scattered, and the popular determination will sweep away the guerrillas like dead leaves before the storm.

It is a thousand pities that those abroad who always speak of the rebels as "a brave and gallant people struggling nobly for their rights," and that those among us who call them "our deluded Southern brethren," could not be for a while brought into that actual acquaintance with them suffered by men situated as are Gov. BRAMLETTE, and the people of Lawrence and a thousand others. We think they would change their tone. JEFF. DAVIS declared that if he and his men had to choose between an alliance with the Yankees or an alliance with hyenas they would prefer the hyenas. We do not doubt it, for it is plain that they would find far more of congeniality of taste and sentiment in that direction.

PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.—We had a word to say lately about puffing rebel braggarts, showing how most of these heroes have been made out of very poor stuff; and again we have before us one of the most notable instances of the war. PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, Lieutenant-General of the rebel army, was first introduced to the world's notice on the investment of Sumter and its few dozen men by seven thousand traitors in arms, commanded by that hero in person. At that period the Press was filled with wondrous tales of this marvelous genius. He was held up to the admiration of mankind as the condensation of heroism and skill, and we were bidden to be still and listen, and this unequaled engineer would some Spring morning, devour Sumter for breakfast, take Washington immediately after dinner, and sup at the base of Bunker Hill. We waited, and soon the echo came back from the bombarded fort; the man had opened fire upon the hungry garrison with almost twenty times their weight of metal, and forced a surrender which he knew they would have been obliged to make within a couple of days from sheer starvation. In reward for all this, he received adulation that elevated him above the gods, and the Southern Press at once hailed him as the coming man who was to overrun the North and dictate terms to the mudsills from their own cities.

The next we heard of BEAUREGARD was at Bull Run, where, by sheer ignorance and imbecility he lost a battle which was only regained by the arrival of JOHNSTON, and ended off by lying reports to cover up his own incapacity. If, during this campaign, he had done nothing more than issue his "Beauty and Booty" proclamation, he would have commended himself to eternal fame. The powers at Richmond thought a change of air might do him good, and removed him to the West. Here he lost the battle of Shiloh, when everything was in his own hands, and sneaked away with his great army, not only to the disgust of his own men, but to that of ours and Gen. HALLECK. After this he remained quiescent for a long while, and it was reported that the General was sick, rusticating at some Southern springs to air his reputation, and wait, like Sir Harcourt Skittles, until he could catch the speaker's eye. At last he caught it, and to show that fate has an eye for compensation, he was ordered to defend Charleston. Could anything have been more cruel? It was sending the dog back to his filthy kennel, whether he would or no. But to Charleston he went, and the world resounded with the Beauregard brag of preparation and defiance. Myriads of blacks and whites went to work upon its fortifications, and ominous reports came of iron-plated forts and wonders of engineering strength, that should laugh all Yankee mudsills to scorn, and knock Monitors into cocked hats. Charleston was impregnable. PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD was there, and the king's name was a tower of strength!

At last the mudsills came, without proclamation, without brag, but not without Parrotts, and in less time by three-quarters than it originally took the great little man to invest Sumter, the fort was battered about his lugs; and BEAUREGARD, from a safe place in the City of Charleston, was crying "*Peccavi*," and begging for a little time to wash out his eyes and bathe his nose, that he might be able to see, and smell his way, perhaps, out of the city he had sworn to defend until not one brick should stand upon another.

What a miserable return for all the first-rate notices showered upon a bogus hero!

England and the Suez Canal Company.

The pertinacity with which successive British Governments have sought to obstruct a commercial company, whose enterprise, if successful, would confer great benefits on mankind, and the failure of which would bring ruin on the projectors, has not been at all creditable to the character of England.

The fears of her statesmen lest this undertaking should lead, in some mysterious way, to the conversion of Egypt into a French province, and to the overthrow of the Anglo-Oriental Empire, have impelled them from the beginning to act a part in relation to the Suez Canal and its makers, unworthy the Ministers of a great nation. When they found that the vastness of the contemplated work did not prevent the subscription of capital and the organization of the Company, these veteran intriguers set about throwing all the obstacles possible in its way. During the lifetime of MOHAMMED SAID, who was fully sensible of the importance of the enterprise, and firmly devoted to its execution, English diplomats could effect little toward retarding operations; but since the death of M. DE LESSEPS' great patron, and the accession of ISMAIL to the Pashalic of Egypt, their efforts at obstruction have been attended with more success. Early in the present year, they suddenly became excessively alarmed at the large grants of desert territory that had been made by the deceased MOHAMMED to the "Universal Company," and perfectly horrified at the extent to which forced labor was employed on the canal. These grants of land, according to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, were an infringement on the suzerainty of the Sultan; and this employment of forced labor was affirmed by the same authority to be contrary to a certain decree which abolished the *corree* throughout the empire of Abdulaziz. Neither of said statements was true. Granting the use of the soil did not convey to the company any portion of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and the employment of forced labor on the canal was not unlawful, since no such ordinance as Sir HENRY BULWER alluded to had ever been published. But the falsity of these assertions mattered not. They served to array the new Padisha and his Egyptian vassal against the "Universal Company," and this was all that the Ambassador desired. The result of that functionary's intriguing and misrepresentation quickly appeared. On the 6th of April a note was addressed by the Ottoman Government to the Pasha of Egypt, setting forth the objections of the Sultan to certain privileges and practices of M. DE LESSEPS and his partners, while about the same time the decree of the successor of MOHAMMED against the employment of forced labor on the canal was issued. The joint action of the Sultan and the Egyptian Pasha, has, in fact, placed the "Universal Suez Canal Company" in a very embarrassing situation. In consequence of the prohibition of forced labor, the undertaking had to be suspended, and the company must barter their territorial rights, for a pecuniary compensation, as well as consent to an arrangement which will insure the neutrality of the canal, ere they can resume operations. This is the more annoying to M. DE LESSEPS and his partners, as the work was progressing rapidly, and as they have abundance of capital to carry on and complete it.

But, though the position of these gentlemen is far from enviable, they might, after all, be worse off. If they do not like the terms offered by the Turk, they need not accept them. Since England is now sensible that the enterprise is feasible, she has been pleased to authorize the Sultan to buy up the whole concern, and go on with the canalization himself, so that, if the "Universal Company" prefer it, they can sell out at a profit, and leave the glory of putting a finishing hand to the undertaking to the agent of their enemy and persecutor. Rather than stoop to do this, it seems likely that they will cling to their work, and endeavor to compromise with the Turk. But, if they cannot hire free laborers in Egypt, nor employ forced labor, nor import labor from Europe, they will find it somewhat difficult to recommence business, and it seems as though the scheming of England had got them into a dilemma from which only the intervention of the French Emperor can rescue them.

In her eagerness to thwart their design, England has been alike regardless of comity and consistency. The "Universal Company" have received no privileges from the Egyptian Government—have been armed by it with no powers that have not also been conferred on English companies in the Ottoman Empire. The railway from Alexandria to Suez is a purely English institution, yet forced labor was employed in its construction, and the capitalists who projected it received a grant of the land over which it runs from the late Pasha. The railway which was to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf was also an English concern, and, had it been completed, would have been over 1,200 miles in length; yet the Sultan made a grant to its projectors of all lands, woods and quarries within a certain distance of the line throughout its immense extent. We have never heard that England became panic-stricken because of lands being transferred, and forced labor employed in these instances. But if it was proper for the Pasha and the Sultan to grant land to English capitalists, and to permit the employment of forced labor on English railways, why should it be so heinous an offence to be equally liberal to the "Universal Suez Canal Company?" And it is not improbable that France will demand that this question be satisfactorily answered, ere she suffers the rights of French speculators to be any longer trampled on.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

England's third war against the Maori has been hopefully commenced. Gen. CAMERON, the present commander of the troops in New-Zealand, is evidently a soldier who knows how to deal with the native strategists. Instead of taking the field, like his predecessor, at the head of an unwieldy force, and making his approaches to the strongholds of the enemy by the process of sap and siege, he has adopted the plan of subdividing his army into small detachments, which move from place to place with celerity, and carry the *pahs* by storm. The efficacy of this style of action was first put to the test on the morning of the 4th of June. After the massacre at Faranaki, the Maori had thrown up earthworks at Tataraimaka, and stationed a garrison two hundred strong there. To signalize the opening of the war, and to strike terror into the foe, Gen. CAMERON determined on the surprise and capture of this work. Accordingly, 650 men, with three pieces of artillery, were ordered to leave New-Plymouth on the night of the 3d, and to proceed to the accomplishment of the enterprise. An armed steamer was also ordered to sail up the Katikava River, on which the pah stood, and to cooperate with the land forces by shelling it from the shore. The result was such as might have been anticipated. Though the Maori made a stiff defence, they were speedily overpowered and driven from their stronghold, after losing forty of their chief warriors in the struggle. Such was the first blow struck by the British in the new Maorian war. It shows that Gen. CAMERON is the "right man in the right place," and that under his leadership the white troops are pretty sure to conquer. There is, however, nothing in the capture of a rude fort and a garrison of a couple of hundred half-armed savages, by thrice their number of disciplined soldiers, aided by a battery and a vessel equipped with Armstrong guns, about which to be at all vainglorious. Yet, owing to the many reverses which the British met with in the former war, their Press is quite jubilant over this unlooked-for success, and magnify it extravagantly. But were the acheivement as important as it is insignificant, no glory could accrue from it.

The war is a war of injustice on the part of the whites, and the preceding war was so no less than the present one. Evidence which cannot be impugned has been suddenly brought to light, demonstrative of the truth of this. The seizure and retention of what is called the "Waitara Block" by the Government was the cause of the last New-Zeland war, and, in a great measure, of the excitement which led to that just broken out. The Maori have all along insisted that the sale of said land was invalid, and that the English or "Pakehas" had no right to it. The "Pakehas," until recently, were no less steadfast in maintaining the contrary, and actually involved themselves in two wars with the natives, rather than surrender it. But when the latter began to manifest a hostile disposition prior to the massacre at Faranaki, Gov. GREY set himself once more to investigate the matter, and succeeded at length in establishing that the colonial authorities had been throughout wrong and the Maoris right—that the "land-sellers" had no power to dispose of the "Waitara Block," and that the purchase money had never even been paid. On ascertaining the state of facts, His Excellency immediately issued a proclamation ordering the debateable territory to be restored to the aborigines, and reparation to be made them. But the proclamation appeared too late to avert hostilities, for the Maori were already in arms, and had opened the campaign with the slaughter of the soldiers. Thus, says the London *Times* correspondent, nine years of irritating diplomacy, a bloody and costly war, a ruined settlement, and now a new crop of evils, whose extent we cannot yet measure, have all proceeded from this obstinate persistence in wrong-doing; and after goading the natives into a second rebellion, by the denial of justice, troops are to be transported to these remote islands from Australia and India, to enable Gen. CAMERON and the Colonial Government to obliterate the remembrance of this iniquity with the blood of the injured. Such is the way in which England manages matters in New-Zealand.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with some care Mr. J. K. FISHER'S second letter on City Cleanliness. Possibly I may be uncharitable in surmising that he has some particular interest in view. ("Nothing like leather," says the cobbler in the fable.) Possibly, also, my want of scientific knowledge may hinder me from properly appreciating his statistics and calculations. However, as it is the privilege of ignorance to ask questions, and the pride of wise men to answer them, I wish to put a few queries to Mr. FISHER:

1. Mr. F. says: "Forasmuch as iron on stone wears eight times as fast as iron on iron, it is probable that shoe leather on iron sidewalks would wear much longer than on stone." The proposition may be probable or true, but its probability does not follow from anything in the premises or context. A more illogical sentence is not to be found in all Judge WAYBRAUR's report on the draft. Shoe leather does not come under any recognized variety of iron, nor has it any marked analogy with that metal. The quantity of iron in most shoes is small, and the part of the shoe defended by iron is not necessarily that which wears out the soonest. But this is merely *en passant*. What I want to know respecting Mr. F.'s proposed iron sidewalks is: First—Might they not in various states of weather become so slippery that our Gothamite pedestrians would have to do more sliding without skates than they would relish? Secondly—Would the friction of shoe leather be sufficient to preserve the iron in all weathers from rust? If not, how are they to be protected without interfering with their vaunted smoothness, or is that one of his secrets? Thirdly—Would not the iron sidewalks be very noisy? The iron in a boot, though not there in large quantity, is sufficient to make considerable noise *on other iron*—much more, I should think, than on stone. It seems to me that an iron-floored Broadway, under the heels of its myriad pedestrians, would make an "effect" beyond any chorus in MEYERBER, VERDI or JULLIEN.

2. As to the middle of the streets. Am I correct in assuming that Mr. F. wishes to banish horses altogether from the City limits? The whole tenor of his communication, as well as several particular passages in it, I am unable to construe otherwise, and most certainly, I do not deem the man a benefactor who would put down one of the few innocent and healthy amusements to be found in our City and country. Of course, if horses cannot walk on the town pavement, every man who wishes to keep a horse must live out of town, or, at least, move his stable out of town. The present tramway system is disgusting enough to carriage owners, but this is, indeed, a lower deep opening in the lowest. Or, am I mistaken, and has Mr. FISHER, (he seems to be a man of many inventions) some secret for shoeing horses which will enable them to go out of and come into an iron-floored city?

3. If "the union of self-propelling vehicles and iron floors smooth as railways," is "the true system applicable to all kinds of traffic," every carman and expressman must have his steam dray. (I can extract no other inference from the above passage.) Mr. F. dwells on the "slight noise" of his system. Would the noise be slight while all these vehicles (in some streets one before every house) were stationary and blowing off steam? Or, has he also a secret to make that operation noiseless?

4. It is notorious that the natural heat of our streets is increased by the artificial heat from cooking, &c. Would not a still further addition be made to this artificial heat by the continual circulation and stoppage of multitudes of steam vehicles, and what would be the consequence during our summers, already scarcely tolerable?

When Mr. FISHER shall have answered these questions, I have a few more to ask him.

LENOX, Sept. 1. C. A. BRISTED.

The Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the draft appears to attract the attention of so large a portion of the community at present, I, as one interested, am constrained to address you in reference to the much-abused and so-called "Conscription act." At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, there was passed an "ordinance" to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York who have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes. With reference to the exemptions, the Mayor concurring, "the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows, section 1, for the purpose of preventing the withdrawal, &c., &c., &c.," that the following shall be exempt:

1. The active members of the Fire Department who were such on the 10th day of the present month of August.

2. The exempt members of the Fire Department who perform active duty in the said Department.

3. The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force resident in and doing duty in this county.

4. The regular members of the active Militia force of the State and City.

Now in order to equalize the distribution of prizes in the national lottery, and bring the "ordinance" within the bounds of reason, is not a modification of the foregoing sweeping distinction essentially requisite at this particular juncture? Let us examine some of the peculiarities of the "ordinance," for it appears to be subject to freaks as well as the wheel. The Police force, (of whose "activity" the ordinance is ominously reticent,) should by all means be exempted. Their services are liable at any and all seasons to be called into requisition. They are the true guardians of the peace of the City, as reference to the late riots will amply testify, but why abstract from the wheel the names of the members of the Fire Department and its active exempts, together with the State Militia? Why rob the Government of the valuable services of some of their separate members? Are their duties of such a character as to require such an wholesale discrimination? Have the ranks of either of the above organizations suffered such a depletion from the recent draft as to occasion their complete disorganization? Not by any means. Few probably of those drafted will eventually go into the army, nevertheless the color of their "greenbacks" will prove just as acceptable to Uncle Sam in the future as now. Let Gov. SEYMOUR, who is such a stickler for justice, see that the militia perform "active duty." I witnessed a parade of the Twenty-second regiment a few evenings since, and after the members had been dismissed I became engaged in conversation with one of them, who informed me that "Not one quarter of the men were on duty." I asked where they were, and how many were required at a time to rendezvous at the armory. The reply was that "Half the regiment were required, but the members, a good portion, had business matters to attend to, and did not report themselves." I asked again if there were no penalties imposed for non-attendance. The answer was, "There were, but they would be able to make that all right at the Court-martial if they could bring a good excuse." Such no doubt are the regulations of the entire force. What protection to the City is the First division when its members are engaged in their daily avocations—some on the Stock Exchange, others at the various "club-houses?" The undersigned fortunately has escaped the draft this time, but as he is able physically, but unable pecuniarily to resist its encroachments on his liberties, he would advocate most strenuously that when the wheel again revolves, a few names from the Fire Department and militia may be added to equalize the chances of all such as are liable to become CONSCRIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1863.

Free Speech.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am desirous of information as to what is understood by free speech. Do we mean that a person can blaspheme his God and avow eternal vengeance upon His people? Do we understand by free speech that a man can address an assembly of citizens to the effect that our Government and its institutions are plagued with despotism and tyranny, and advise them to forcibly resist the established laws of our land, and trample under foot the constituted authorities?

I am a Democrat of the Douglas school, and justly proud of my political lineage. I have just dropped the Boston *Courier*, containing the late speech of Geo. E. PAYE, delivered at Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th inst. If I was ever ashamed of the time-honored name of Democrat, it is this moment. If I was ever indignant at its misuse, or ill-willed toward a coward-

by traitor identifying himself with that party, it is at present toward that inveterate scoundrel PAYN, who, under the mantle of free speech, spouts unmasked treason broadcast, and clearly convicts himself of the worst crime known to our laws.

I ask, can the people of Ohio tolerate such damnable torvism as that advocated by this renegade of infamy?

Can a man become so depraved in nature, and so completely regardless for the restoration of his country, as to assist by his vote in giving authority to a man whose paramount aim is evidently to destroy the best Government on earth, and set at defiance our liberty?

I have heard no less than a dozen Democratic soldiers from Ohio declare their firm opposition to that misguided clique, and heap curse upon curse upon the heads of these candidates for the two highest offices in Ohio.

If there is one thing more disagreeable and aggravating to a soldier than another, it is to read the words of these cowardly treason-mongers at the North.

I pray that the people of Ohio will save themselves and their State from total infamy, by avoiding the election of VALLANDIGHAM and PAYN. L. A. C.,
Patient in Hospital.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

C. W. THOMPSON, Esq., General Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to him for the following information:

Mr. T., under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left this city in April last to superintend the removal of the Winnebago and Sioux Indians from Minnesota to Usher's Landing on the Missouri River, 75 miles north of Fort Randall, Dakotan Territory. The Indians were transported to the reservation with little or no difficulty, arriving there in the early part of June. The erection of agency buildings was immediately commenced, which are nearly completed, the whole being inclosed with a heavy timber stockade.

The buildings are plain, but very neat and substantial, and in every way answer the purposes for which they were constructed. A saw-mill has also been erected, which turns out about 800 feet of lumber per day, enough for all practical purposes.

As yet only about six hundred acres of land have been broken, part of which is under cultivation, and corn, potatoes, and nearly all kinds of vegetables, are being grown quite extensively; but the crop will not be so large as might be expected, owing to the lateness of the season, and the long and continued dry spell of weather which succeeded their arrival at their new homes.

The Sioux tribe take to farming naturally, and are very well satisfied with the change; but the Winnebagoes are restless and afraid of the Siouxs, who have sworn vengeance against them for having killed a few of their number previous to their removal from Minnesota. The Superintendent, however, has succeeded in calming their fears to some extent.

The country along the river is described as being very fine; but in some places there is great scarcity of timber.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has returned to Washington from a visit with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General MCLELLAN, but is still prostrated with sickness at his residence.

THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac flotilla reports no signs recently of rebel troops along the river.

The official orders show that the capture of the gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite* by the rebels was owing to a disregard of instructions by the commanding officers.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Treasury Department is engaged in the modification of regulations for commerce on the Mississippi River.

AN ACCIDENT.

Early this week, while Mr. BARNARD, the reporter for the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac, was attending to his duties, he was so unfortunate as to be kicked by a horse, by which his arm was injured and several ribs were broken. Mr. BARNARD, although so seriously hurt, hopes soon to be in the saddle again.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized PAUL GUYE as Vice-Consul of the Swiss Confederation at St. Louis, for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and the Territory of Nebraska.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander SANFORD is detached from the command of the *Sassacus*, and ordered to the command of the *Neptune*.

Lieut.-Commander ROE is detached from the command of the *Neptune*, and ordered to the command of the *Sassacus*.

MEN CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1863.

SIR: The following instructions, received from the General-in-Chief, are furnished for your information and guidance, and are to be strictly observed:

All men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose terms of service have expired shall be examined by a commission of from one to three officers, detailed by the officer (not including Provost-Marshals of Enrollment Districts) under whose command they may be held in confinement, with a view to ascertain whether they are actually deserters; and if it should appear that they are not, their cases will be submitted to the Department Commander, that the penalty of desertion may be remitted without trial, under par. 159, Army Regulations, and the men sent to the mustering officer (under General Order No. 108, of 1863) nearest the place of enrollment, to be mustered out of service.

If the Commission should consider them deserters, or the men cannot clear themselves of the charge, they will be assigned and sent to one of the regiments from the same State, serving in the same corps or department in which the regiments to which they formerly belonged served, for trial, or such disposition as the division, corps, or department commander may make of them, according to regulations, to serve out the time lost by desertion; the regiment to be designated by the officer who forwards them, and entered on their descriptive list, or muster and descriptive roll.

The time to be made good will be the time from the date of desertion to the date of joining the regiment to which assigned.

Provost-Marshals of Enrollment Districts will forward deserters from regiments whose terms of service have expired, in the same manner as others, with a view to carry out the above instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIRECTIONS TO PAYMASTERS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, 1863.

The large number of Auditor's certificates for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, now being issued, requiring additional precautions in paying them, the following rules will hereafter be observed by all officers of this Department:

These certificates will be paid only by a Paymaster belonging to the Pay District from which such certificates are presented.

At the close of every month each Paymaster who has paid any of these certificates will forward, *direct to the Paymaster-General*, a list, giving the number, amount and name of the person in whose favor issued, of each certificate so paid by him, and also name of person to whom the payment was made.

Where these certificates are presented to any Paymaster outside of the district from which they come, he will refer them to the senior Paymaster of the proper Pay District for payment.

Where a Paymaster is transferred from one District to another, he will forward the list as above required, made up to date of his changing his station, and commence a fresh list from time he enters on duty at his new station.

Where a Paymaster resigns, he will make up and forward such list to date he closes his account.

T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS AND THE ELECTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 295.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved Sept. 27, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to the regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited Commissioners from Minnesota be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Death of Major Underwood.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 5.

Maj. EDMUND UNDERWOOD, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern District of New-York, died in this City this evening, aged about 37 years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular infantry. Since the close of that war, until within two years, past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1863, he was promoted, from a Captaincy in the Fourth Regular infantry, to a Majority in Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived, at 9 o'clock last evening, from off Charleston.

She reports having left Morris Island on Monday last, and that a severe storm had prevailed there for several days, making it very rough where our fleet lay, and entirely stopping all naval operations.

Mr. C. C. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, was a passenger by the *Spaulding*, and left on the steamer *John Faron*, for Washington, this evening.

The steamer *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, from Washington, and the United States gunboat *Fort Jackson*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 4.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, carrying 100 passengers and $273,000 in treasure for New-York.

The *Constitution* also takes $675,000 in treasure for England, and $505,000 for Panama. The latter sum is supposed to have been forwarded from the Sub-Treasury here on Government account, but the Sub-Treasurer denies it. Another theory is, that the shipment has something to do with the purchase of the Almaden quicksilver mine.

Low's majority for Governor is now estimated at 16,000, without the vote of the absent soldiers, which, it is believed, will increase it to 20,000.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Nevada Territory gives, in all the precincts, as far as heard from, large Union majorities.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 3.

DISPATCH TO SECRETARY CHASE.

Union ticket elected by overwhelming majorities. By her votes, California has set an example worthy of imitation.

DISPATCH TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Abraham Lincoln:

Loyal California sends greeting. The Union State and Congressional tickets are elected by a majority of twenty-five to thirty thousand. F. F. LOW.

GEN. WRIGHT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 3.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Union State ticket is carried by a large majority. Large contributions to sanitary funds.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Brigadier-General.

F. F. LOW TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

We have moved on the enemy's works, and they are ours. California, by her votes, bids you and the army *God speed* in your arduous and glorious work.

F. F. LOW.

Washington Hunt at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 4.

WASHINGTON HUNT addressed a large meeting here this evening in opposition to the Abolition policy of the Administration and in favor of restoring the Union as it was. He presented a petition to the President, asking him to revoke his proclamation, and in its stead proclaim that when the people of any State lay down their arms, such State may return under the Constitution. The petition was adopted with great enthusiasm.

Trouble Between a Naval Officer and a Provost-Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Navy Department has received information of the killing at Natchez of Acting-Master R. A. TURNER, commanding United States steamer *Curlew*, by Maj. MCKEE, the Provost-Marshal of that city.

A Commission to investigate the matter relieved the Marshal from all blame.

A Banker Absconds.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Indianapolis which says:

"KILBY FERGUSON, an old resident of this city, who recently opened a banking-house, absquatulated yesterday with $30,000 belonging to the depositors."

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 5.

About thirty tenement houses on State, Hubbard, and Court-streets were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Eighty families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Large Fire at Danville, C. W.

DANVILLE, C. W., Sunday, Sept. 5.

A large fire broke out here last night. Ten buildings and stores on Main-street were consumed. Loss $45,000.

The Fifty Million Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Philadelphia banks have contributed their proportion of the fifty millions required by the Government. The preliminary deposit was made to-day.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Well executed "fives" on the New-England Bank, of Boston, were put in circulation to-day.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Arrived, United States gunboat *Hendrik Hudson*, from New-York.

West Point.

CADETS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is a list of the graduating class of 1863, at the Military Academy at West Point:

* 1. John R. Meigs, "at large," assigned to Corps of Engineers.
* 2. Peter S. Michie, Ohio, Engineers.
* 3. James E. Rabb, Kentucky, Engineers.
* 4. William J. Troining, Indiana, Engineers.
* 5. William R. King, New-York, Engineers.
6. W. H. H. Benyaurd, Penn., Engineers.
7. Charles W. Howell, Indiana, Engineers.
8. Aza H. Holgate, Ohio, Engineers.
9. John R. McGuines, Ohio, Ordnance.
10. George W. McKee, "at large," Ordnance.
11. Frank H. Phipps, Pennsylvania, Ordnance.
12. James W. Reilly, Pennsylvania, Ordnance.
13. Josiah H. V. Field, "at large," Ordnance.
14. Charles F. Roeswell, Vermont, Ordnance.
15. William S. Beebe, "at large," Ordnance.
16. Thomas Ward, "at large," First artillery.
17. Jacob H. Counselman, Maryland, First artillery.
18. George O. Ramsey, Jr., "at large," First artillery.
19. Henry C. Dodge, New-York, Second artillery.
20. John G. Butler, Pennsylvania, Fourth artillery.
21. Robert Catlin, Washington, Fifth artillery.
22. Charles H. Lester, Connecticut, Second cavalry.
23. Kenelm Robbins, Massachusetts, Fifth cavalry.
24. James M. Sanno, New-Jersey, Seventh infantry.
25. James R. Reid, New-York, Tenth infantry.

In conformity with the regulations for the government of the United States Military Academy, the names of the five most distinguished cadets of each class, marked with a star, in the Cadet Register, are attached to the Annual Army Register. The following is the list of these distinguished cadets for 1863:

First Class.

*1. John R. Meigs, "at large."
*2. Peter S. Michie, Ohio.
*3. James D Rabb, Kentucky.
*4. William J. Troining, Indiana.
*5. William R. King, New-York.

Second Class.

*1. Arthur H. Burnham, Massachusetts.
*2. Amos Stickney, New-York.
*3. Garret J. Lydecker, New-York.
*4. Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio.
*5. James W. Cuyler, "at large."

Third Class.

*1. Charles W. Raymond, New-York.
*2. Alexander Macomb Miller, "at large."
*3. Thomas H. Haudbury, Pennsylvania.
*4. Lewis C. Overmann, "at large."
*5. William H. Chase, Pennsylvania.

Fourth Class.

*1. James Mercur, Pennsylvania.
*2. Benjamin D. Greene, Maine.
*3. George M. Wheeler, Colorado.
*4. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Connecticut.
*5. Henry M. Adams, Massachusetts.

GOSSIP FROM VENICE.

A Sight of the New-York Times—Copperheads in Bad Odor in Europe—Opinions of the Rebellion—The Beauties of Venice—The Italian People, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VENICE, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1863.

The sight of a NEW-YORK TIMES this morning was like the face of a dear old friend; and indeed, next to the Stars and Stripes, which we seldom see in these distant seas, I know of no inanimate object which could bring more joy, because when I touch it like the palm of a tried friend I know it is loyal, and so I will tell you that away here at the foot of the Tyrolese Alps, and upon the Adriatic, there were many glad hearts when the news arrived of our decisive successes. Not alone the Americans here, but the eyes of Austrian-Italy are looking wistfully toward the success of liberty the world over, and is glad to receive consolation and strength from any source, preparatory to that longed-for day when she shall successfully throw off the yoke which galls so deeply the fair neck of Italy.

In an extended journey one meets with intelligent people from all parts of the world, and of the many opinions and feelings expressed, I have, with scarcely an exception, heard only sympathy for liberty and the North. And I may appropriately say here, that the only unpleasant or disagreeable personage I have met, has been the Northern Copperhead, who was violent in condemnation of his Government and its supporters, but never a word against those who seek to destroy our Union. But be assured these men are despised by every European who has for his country a loyal feeling—and say, truly, the open rebels are more honorable.

An intelligent Russian said to me to-day, in speaking of our rebellion, "We expected better things of you, and had set you an example which you should have followed long ago, by liberating your bondsmen. And not only for your own sake, but the world, whose eyes are upon you." He also assured me—as have others—that we are as sadly misled by the English and French papers in regard to the Polish rebellion, as has been all Europe in regard to ours by the same source; and that it is a rebellion of an almost extinct nobility, whose power, like their serfs, has escaped them, and not of the common classes.

This lovely city, so rich in art, history and song; so beautiful with her sea, gondolas, palaces, campanili and domes; so clean and tranquil, without the sound of hoof or speck of dust; so musical, with her pleasing oars, chiming bells and vowel sounds, is entirely deserted by her young men, who, rather than live or take any risk of serving the tyrant, leave all they most love to hang upon her borders, in all the adjacent cities, awaiting the time when their arms or lives shall be needed in the restoration of the Republic or union with Italy. And the beautiful lagoon which was once filled with the commerce of the world, is now unruffled, save by the few small Austrian sails, which with their picturesque yellow color, look with their reflection like so many butterflies upon the surface of a mirror. All are patriots here, patient, but never indifferent; for, at a word or glance, their passion is armed. Love of country, with all its train of liberty, peace, beauty, art and prosperity, is the peculiar characteristic. (I always did *like* the Italian organ-grinder, who never looked at home with us, and now that I can appreciate what self-denial and courage it requires to leave their beautiful country, I shall henceforth *love* them, for it is love of *liberty*, not *gain*, that brings the Italian to our land.) And such a people deserve liberty. In physical excellence every man is a model, (the women are not to be compared to the American, but the men are magnificent!) and then are so intelligent and warm-hearted, always "preferring one another." If a tired or old man wishes to take his nap upon the pavement, as they constantly do, or an old woman or child falls asleep over her fruit or trinkets, no one jostles or disturbs them, but they are considerately left alone, their property and persons tacitly protected by the passers by. To their poor they are especially kind, never giving the get-out-you-beggar word or look, but rather the "soldi" (half-penny.)

As we Americans are apt to think ourselves the only "real smart" people living, contact with such intelligence, culture and refinement as we find here is quite astonishing. Why, my servant—a young man of twenty—reads, writes and speaks English, French, German and Italian perfectly, is refined in dress and address, and works for $10 per month! and would put to shame, in society polite, that large class of pretending young men I know of, whose chief adornment is fashionable clothes, an eye-glass and impudence, and whose greatest ambition is to watch the ingress and egress of women who ride in the Broadway stage!

The avidity with which the people here acquire language is surprising; yet there is none of that nervous haste, mental or physical, which characterizes our nation. Ah! if they had our books and religion, what would they not become?

And here let me say, that if we can judge of the *morals* of a people at all by the *surface*—and we must!—the scale will turn against us in many particulars, for I have not yet seen an intoxicated person, and but one quarrel, in Naples, and flaunting vice is not here. The people are modest, (not prudish,) notwithstanding the painting and statuary, which seems, at first, greatly deficient in drapery. Then it is such a luxury to be in a car on the street, or among the crowd, and not see that peculiar, impudent, I-know-something sort of look on the part of the men.

Since the revolution of '48 Austria keeps double watch over the Venetians, and this city is now burdened with 15,000 soldiers, who assume the care and control of a people eminently capable of taking care of themselves. And I am as heartily tired of the double-headed eagle, and white-coated, yellow-collared, tight-legged soldiers here, as I was of "Pio IX. Pont. Max.," French soldiers and priests at Rome. So great is the dislike for the invaders, that the people will not enter a *café* or any resort which is frequented by them; and the unpleasant life of the soldier is betrayed in his sullen countenance. The ladies of the upper classes seldom appear upon the streets, and ride usually with closed gondolas; and when there is any parade or music by the Austrians, as there is almost every evening, the fairy scene which makes the Piazza San Marco the finest in the world, the Venetians witness only from their windows, and often with closely drawn curtains—the great concourse of promenaders being foreigners, Austrians and the common classes, all in their neat dresses and pretty costumes.

How joyously the long-oppressed heart of the people leaped, when from "the Square" the watchword, "*Lion of Saint Marc*" rung out, and they for a time threw off the yoke. But, alas! their friends who would gladly have succored them, had each their battles to fight; and so, after a few months of hope, hunger, siege, pestilence and despair, the Double-Headed Eagle, with its reeking talons, alighted again upon the fainting form of the "Bride of the Sea;" and so must remain, until, as they hopefully anticipate, some good Providence will succor them. And while they wait, they look anxiously toward us, understanding well that ours is a struggle of Oppression and Liberty. E. J. M.

Gen. J. B. Floyd.

If it were probable that the gallows would have received their due loyal men might unite with rebels in lamenting the death of John B. Floyd, which transpired at Abingdon, Va., on Aug. 26, according to the Richmond papers. For one whose name has received such frequent mention during the last two or three years the record of his earlier life is singularly barren and uninteresting. He was born in Virginia in 1805, graduated at South Carolina College, studied law, removed to Arkansas to practice, returned to Virginia, was elected to the Legislature in 1847 and 1849, was made Governor in the last named year, and again in 1855; but, although personally popular in his native State, he did nothing to make himself felt outside of it until he was fortunate enough to be chosen Presidential elector in 1856, when he voted for James Buchanan,—a service for which he received ample compensation by an appointment to the Secretaryship of War. He availed himself of the advantages afforded by this high position to equip to the best of his ability with arms from the Government arsenals the rebels who were plotting to overthrow it, and for this treachery he was rewarded with a Brigadier-Generalship in the Confederate army. Possibly he helped to restore to the Government nearly as many arms as he robbed it of, for his career in Western Virginia was a constant series of failures, and he was instrumental in throwing Fort Donelson into Gen. Grant's hands, although, as every one will remember, he took good care to evacuate the position on his own account, leaving his troops to take care of themselves. This and his previous failures brought him into discredit with those whom he had turned traitor to assist, and for the last few months he has virtually been deprived of a command.

PERSONAL.

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following curious card, dated Confederate Prison, Aug. 26: "In your evening edition of this day I notice an allusion to myself, copied from a Washington paper which I should not notice but that it contains an error which places me in a position inconsistent with the acts and sentiments of my whole life. The notice to which I allude represents me as having voted for CHARLES SUMNER, while I was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. This is not true. Mr. SUMNER was elected to the United States Senate in May, 1851, while I did not become a member of the Massachusetts Legislature until January, 1852, and, therefore, could not have voted for SUMNER, as stated. Hon. ASAHEL BUCK, my immediate predecessor, voted steadily *against* SUMNER. If the antecedents of so humble a person as myself are to be paraded before the public, I may, in self-defence, be permitted to say that I am a South Carolinian, and have ever been true to the principles and traditions of my native State; that I have never given nor received an Anti-Slavery vote in my life, and that I was the first, while a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, to oppose the celebrated 'Personal Liberty bill,' and all other measures of an Anti-Slavery tendency. As a prisoner of war, I may not be entitled to much courtesy. May I not ask that this note be published as an act of justice?"

—It will be remembered that at the time the riots broke out in this city, Gov. Seymour was at Long Branch. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent the summer at that famous resort, narrates a somewhat interesting incident as characterizing the reception of the news of the riot by the Governor. This gentleman, a man advanced in years, was sitting quietly at his hotel reading a newspaper with spectacles on nose, when a person, apparently much disturbed in mind, vainly endeavored to read some telegraphic dispatches which had been handed to him. The eyes of the disturbed person were at fault, and he had no glasses about him. Under such circumstances the most ordinary proceeding would be either to go to his room and get his glasses, or borrow a pair from some one near. The disturbed gentleman" appeared to be an original in his way for he did neither. He walked up to the old Philadelphian, snatched his spectacles from his nose, put them on himself, and read his dispatches without uttering a word. The old Philadelphian was too much astonished at first to say a word. He scrutinized the extraordinary reader for a few moments, and ere he had thought of indignation or remonstrance, the reader had devoured the contents of his dispatches, and in the same rude, unceremonious manner, took off the spectacles, dashed them down on the newspaper of the Philadelphian, and strode away in moody silence. The astonished owner of the glasses asked those about him who that strange being could be, and was told that it was Gov. Seymour, of New-York, which proved to be true. The dispatches contained the announcement of the great riots.

—The St. Louis *Union* says: "Quantrell, the infamous monster who perpetrated the inhuman massacre at Lawrence, is, we believe, a native of Maryland. At any rate, he once lived in Cumberland, in that State, and there attempted to kill his wife. For this he was placed in jail, where he raged and roared like a wild beast. He finally made his escape to Kansas, where, for a time, he was known as a Free-State man, and, as such, took part in the Kansas war in 1855 and 1856, and also in the border fights in 1861. For some reason, he became estranged from the Union cause, and espoused that of the rebellion, and took up the pursuit of bushwhacking. He is a skillful partisan leader, bold, daring, and as merciless as a hyena. About a year ago he was surprised at night, with a small band of followers, by a squad of Federal troops, near Independence. His companions were either killed or captured, but he managed to escape in the darkness, by plunging into the Missouri and swimming to the opposite shore, stopping at times to heap the savagest curses upon his pursuers. With a large force of experienced border fighters now on his track, his escape is hardly possible. He will probably be overtaken; and when overtaken, his shrift will be a short one.

—The Copperhead Democratic ticket in Iowa does not hold water. Maj. Welch, who was nominated for Secretary of State, has declined the doubtful honor, for the following reasons, which must be regarded as sufficient: "I take this my earliest opportunity of informing the honorable Central Committee that, while deeply thankful to my friends of the Convention for this high mark of their confidence and esteem, I am compelled to decline the honor which they have extended to me, as my services, while life and health are spared, will be devoted to the work of crushing armed treason, and restoring our country to its former glory. I am, at present, home only a few days, on account of sickness, and trust soon to be able to return to active duty in the field, leaving the political interests in the hands of those who can take in them a more active and an abler part."

—The Knoxville *Register*, alluding to the proposed statue of Stonewall Jackson, says that Mr. Volck "has been authorized to proceed to Europe to superintend the work," and adds the bewildering statement that "after Jackson's death, Mr. V. took a very faithful *bust of his face*."

—Mrs. Senator Harlan had her pocket picked of $275 in bank bills and some other valuables in the Union depot at Troy a few days since. The rascals who committed the theft were subsequently detected, and are now in confinement.

—Rev. W. J. Potter, the Unitarian clergyman of New-Bedford, Mass., who preached a sermon declaring his intention to respond in person to the draft, after he had been "elected," has received some appointment in the army from Secretary Stanton.

—Rev. E. A. Park, D. D., of Andover, Mass., has been elected a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn.

—Mr. W. R. Dempster, the well-known Scottish vocalist, arrived here by the *City of London* on Tuesday last, and has gone to Boston to give a series of concerts. He will soon reappear in this City.

—A lawyer in Chicago, who has heretofore occupied too responsible a position to have his name made public now, has succeeded in swindling two prominent bankers of that city out of $50,000.

—Gen. William Hays, of the Army of the Potomac (Second corps,) arrived in town on Thursday evening, on a brief visit to his family, at No. 67 Seventh-street.

—Dr. Hugh Kennedy, of the New Orleans *True Delta*, has had a suit for libel brought against him, in connection with his recent exposure of corruption and mismanagement by city officials.

—Brig.-Gen. Z. B. Tower is still confined to his residence in Cohasset, Mass., on crutches, slowly recovering from wounds received at the second Bull Run battle.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of Aug 29 states that Mr. Vallandigham has left Windsor, with his family, to be absent several days; but it does not tell an anxious country whither they have gone.

—C. Edwards Lester has been released from arrest, the proof against him not being sufficient to sustain the charge that he was acting as a spy when apprehended.

—Benj. F. Taylor, of the Chicago *Journal*, well known as a talented writer and poet, has gone to the Army of the Cumberland, as war correspondent.

—Col. Burr Porter, of Newark, N. J., and recently in command of a Massachusetts regiment on the Peninsula, has resigned and returned home.

—Alex. H. Stephens, Jeff. Davis' subordinate, is said to have arrived at Nassau, *en route* for England.

—Robert Taylor, Register of the rebel Treasury Department, announces that the debt of the Confederacy is now $840,000,000.

—Vallandigham is at Quebec. He visited both branches of the Provincial Parliament on Wednesday last.

—Gen. MCARTHUR left Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 25 to rejoin his division, which is now at Natchez.

—Brig.-Gen. Viele has been ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, where he will supersede Gen. Manson.

Ex-Gen. Fitz-John Porter is spending the Summer at Morristown, N. J.

—Gen. Herron is en route for this City, on leave of absence.

—Maj.-Gen. Slocum is making a short visit to his home in Syracuse.

A Steamboat Load of Conscripts Conveyed Safely to the Army.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 4.

The *De Molay*, which took on board 800 recruits for the army, at Long Island, on Thursday last, reached Alexandria on Monday afternoon. The passage was made without any of the men escaping. There was some excitement caused by the substitutes quarreling among themselves, and several men were beaten and robbed on the steamer. Once the men became insubordinate, but the display of revolvers by officers of the guard was all that was required to restore order. Monday night the men went on board cars in detachments of two hundred to a train, and were taken to regiments to which they had been assigned. All were got through safely, but one of the men sent to the Ninth Massachusetts regiment escaped a short time after reaching the camp. The Ninth were doing picket duty on the Rappahannock, some miles above the railroad bridge across the river.

The officers who went on the *De Molay* in charge of recruits returned last night.

ESCAPE OF DESERTERS FROM A NEW-YORK OFFICER.—Deputy Provost-Marshal THOMAS G. GIRVAN arrived here from New-York yesterday morning for the purpose of hunting up deserters from New-York regiments, and went down to the Conscript camp to ascertain whether any of the substitutes down there were the men he wanted. On looking over the crowd he recognized four New-York deserters who had been accepted as substitutes in districts in this State, and at once arrested and ironed them in pairs, bringing them up from the island in the last boat. On reaching the wharf he took them into Milk-street, intending to bring them up that street to the City Prison, but when they were approaching Congress-street, Mr. GIRVAN being in the rear, the leading couple turned short off and ran down the cross street at full speed. Mr. GIRVAN was in doubt first whether to follow or not, but thinking the loss of a couple of secoundrels no small matter, he went after them at full speed, although he did not succeed in overtaking them, or finding where they had gone. Of course the two who were left behind were not slow to avail themselves of the chance given them for escape, and they, too, started, on their own hook; but the foresight of Mr. GIRVAN had checkmated them, as he had set a small boy to watch them, and through this boy the two were arrested and locked up in the Tombs. The names of these are EDWIN COYLE, a deserter from the Ninety-third New-York regiment, and GEO. W. LEE, *alias* GEO. H. HOWARD, from the Fire Zouaves. The names of the two escaped are GEO. CLARK, *alias* WILDER, of the Eleventh New-York, and WM. SHEPPARD, *alias* HALL, of the Third New-York. Mr. GIRVAN takes his loss quite philosophically, as he says there is no doubt they will turn up in course of time. —*Boston Herald, Sept. 5.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Oriental Baths.—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND FUMIGATED VAPOR BATHS, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Union. Elegant apartments for both ladies and gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipedal Truss, water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Protects the cord, and by lateral pressure necessarily contracts the openings. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—H. RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED

BRONSON.—In Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Sept. 3, GREENE C. BRONSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock.

HOPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 5, LANSING E. HOPKINS, aged 54 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 278 Dean-st., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock. Remains taken to Hudson, N. Y.

SCHWALBE.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, after a brief illness, FREDERICK W. SCHWALBE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Avenue B.

WILKES.—On Friday evening, Sept. 4, after a life of beautiful excellence, SARAH, the wife of George Wilkes.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at No. 49 West 12th-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) Sept. 6. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

HUNTLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 4, ANDREW HUNTLEY, at his late residence, 124th-st., Harlem, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the members of Mechanic Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney-st., near Delancey.

The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend at the Lyre Rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, ANDREW HUNTLEY.

By order of EDWIN BOUTON, W. M.
W. H. JAHNE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—corner Laight and Varick sts., services will be resumed on SUNDAY, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, the Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S,) will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This church will be reopened for Divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. E. J. HAMILTON will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual services will be held in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by the children. All are cordially invited to be present.

REV. J. DOWLING, D. D., HAVING RETURNED, will preach corner Bedford and Downing sts., Berian Baptist Church, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Baptising after morning service.

REV. DR SCOTT, LATE OF CALIFORNIA, will preach in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church of this City, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, in W. 34th st. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, having returned, the services of the Church will be resumed by him on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. FRED'K G. CLARK, Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR GRAND—Having been closed several weeks for painting and repairs, will be opened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, D.D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANAL-ST.—Entrance from Greene, will be opened for divine service ON SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. JUNKIN.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. GEORGE, TH

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 5, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	106	100 Am. Coal Co.	69
21,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct. Notes...Oct.&Ap..	106⅛	200 Pacific M.S.Co.	219
24,000 U.S. 6s 1-yr. c. N.	99¼	200 Harlem R.	b10.136
36,000 do	99⅞	200 do	b10.134
12,000 Mo. State 6s	69	200 do	136
10,000 do	68½	100 do	135
500 Brook. C. W. L.	104	400 do	b10.130
500 Cal. St. 7s	116	1300 do	127
2,000 Ky. State 6s	103	400 do	126
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	64½	300 do	125
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	116½	700 do	124
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	250 Mich. Cen. R.	116
52,000 Am. Gold	131¾	50 do	s30.116
44,000 do	131⅝	650 do	117
10 Bank of Commerce	103½	100 M. S. & N. I.	b10 88
48 Bank of Com. S'p.	101½	400 do	b10 88½
6 Am. Exc. Bank	108	300 do	86½
5 do	107	900 do	87
10 Merchants' Bank	110	2800 do	86
10 Hanover Bank	106	300 do	b30 89
50 Continental Bank	97	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	124
100 Canton Co.	30⅝	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	122
100 do	30⅞	600 do	122½
100 do	b30 31¼	200 do	124
500 do	31	100 do	b30.125
200 do	b30 31½	200 do	123½
10 Dl.&Hud. CanalCo.	155	600 do	124
800 Bucks Co. L. Co.	2	2000 Clev. & P. R.	94
200 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28½	600 do	94½
100 do	b10 28½	400 do	95
200 do	28¾	1500 do	b10 96
100 do	b10 28⅞	200 do	94½
100 Quicksilv. M.Co.	65	300 do	94¾
635 do	64	200 do	s10 94
100 do	64⅛	200 do	b3 95
100 do	64⅛	220 Del., L. & W. R.	181
200 N.Y. Cen. R.	c.129¾	30 do	180
300 do	130	200 Ill. Cen. F. S.	114
200 do	s30.129¾	60 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	150
400 do	130½	400 Gal. & Chic. R.	106
550 do	131	200 do	106½
500 do	130¾	2000 do	b45 107
300 do	s10.131	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	115
200 do	s30.130¾	300 Chi. & R. Is.	c.105½
200 do	s30.131	400 do	c.106
200 do	b30.132	200 do	106½
1050 Erie R.	105	300 do	106¼
25 do	106	700 do	106⅜
25 do	105⅛	100 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	69
300 do	b10.105	50 do	69½
700 do	104½	1000 do	70
1300 do	104¼	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	78
1100 do	104	100 do	77
300 do	b30.105⅛	100 do	b30 80½
100 do	b15.105½	50 do	b10 79½
100 do	b30 105	200 do	b10 80
100 do	s30.104	150 A. & T. H. R.	60
100 do	s60 104	700 do	61
1600 Erie R. Pref.	104	200 do	62
400 do	103¾	50 do	62½
100 do	103⅞	150 Al. & Ter. H. P.	77
100 Hud. R. R.	b10.[illegible]	200 do	77
500 do	143⅝	100 do	75
300 do	143¾	50 do	b10 76½
300 do	b10 144½	1000 Chic. & N. W. R.	33
200 do	144	400 do	33¾
1000 Reading R.	144	300 do	34
200 do	b30.115	200 do	b30 35½
2100 do	113½	100 do	b15 34½
500 do	113⅝	600 Chic. & Alt. R.	73
700 do	113¾	5000 Pitts., F.W. & C 3d	85
		200 Chi. & Alt. P.	85

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

700 Cum. Coal	28	500 Reading R.	s3.114½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3.130¾	500 do	c.114½
600 do	c.130¾	600 do	c.115
50 do	s3.130¾	300 do	rw 115⅛
200 do	sc.131	700 do	b3 115½
50 do	131¼	50 M.S. & N. I.	c 90½
200 do	b10 132	500 do	b10 91
100 do	131½	250 do	90⅞
200 do	131¾	200 do	c. 90½
200 do	132	1400 do	90½
200 do	b10 132½	400 do	b10 91
700 do	132	100 do	90¾
100 Erie Railway	104¾	200 do	c. 91
100 do	105	100 do	c. 90¾
1500 do	c.105⅛	100 do	b3 91
200 do	c.105½	250 do	rw 90¾
500 do	c.105⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R.	117¼
500 do	rw.105⅝	400 Ill. Cen. R.	c 126
1000 do	105¾	200 do	125⅞
100 do	c.105⅞	100 do	c 125¼
200 do	106	200 do	c 125⅛
200 Erie R. Prf.	104	200 do	rw.125⅝
100 do	104½	200 do	c.125⅞
700 do	104	300 do	c.125⅞
2000 Harlem R.	c.132	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	b10.107
300 do	c.133	200 do	106½
400 do	c.133⅝	100 do	c.107
1200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	c 95½	200 do	rw.107
200 Gal. & Chi. R.	106⅝	700 P., Ft. W. & C.	79
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	117½	300 do	79½

SATURDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The panic in the Railway speculation appeared to subside at the Board of the Stock Exchange this forenoon, and before the close of the day on the Street the improvement became quite general. Early in the dealings of the morning much steadiness, comparatively speaking, was shown on New-York Central, Eries, Reading and Hudson River, while Harlem and Michigan Southern, and some of the other Western Roads, fluctuated violently, and the continued pressure to sell for cash denoted a still unsettled liquidation of accounts between the Brokers and their Bull customers. But before the close of the Bank hours, on the Street, the upward turn extended to these Stocks also, and at 4 o'clock the general Share market was firm, at about the following figures, compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	132½	131	Harlem Pref.	118	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106¾	Mich. Central	117	119
N. Y. Central	130¼	123	Mich. Southern	91	91¼
Erie	104½	106	Mich Guarant'd	127	128
Erie Preferred	103½	104	Illinois Cen	125	126¼
Hudson	140	144	Pittsburgh	92½	97
Pacific Mail	220	220	Fort Wayne	80	81
Harlem	132½	133	Rock Island	106	107½
Canton	30	31	Northwest	32	34½
Prairie du Chien	67	70	Galena	106¾	108
Treas. Cert. new	99¼	99⅞	Reading	114½	115½
Toledo	113	117½	Quicksilver	62	65

The Money Market to the Stock Brokers to-day was less difficult than on Thursday and Friday in making up their Bank accounts, but heavy differences were paid to carry Stocks over a week or ten days. Several of the leading Bull firms, said to have been hard run earlier in the panic, provided for their wants early in the day, and as no default occurred among them, notwithstanding the absence from town of several of their active partners when the panic began, the confidence of the Street in the subsidence of the pressure was much stronger this afternoon than last night. The large speculative profits heretofore made have enabled the parties referred to, to pay heavily for the temporary use of Money to tide over the present difficulty, either in differences for buyers' options at the Stock Board, or extra interest and commissions on the Street, and it is certainly to their credit that they have met and overcome the emergencies of *a twenty-five per cent. decline*, without either counting the cost or striking their colors.

There was a reaction of 1½ ℔ cent. in the price of Gold to-day, after it was known that the improved supply of Bills drawn against Stocks and Produce had reduced the shipments by this day's packet to three hundred thousand dollars. Several large parcels bought earlier in the week for export were resold and Bills substituted at relatively lower rates. The entire shipments of the week from this port are only $309,779; but the daily demand to pay Customs was unusually active. The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $392,750; for Customs, $146,000, the lightest day of the week. The balances this afternoon amount to $26,562,236.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Am. Exchange	107½
Merchants'	109	Chatham	98
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	99¾
Union	113	Irving	90
City	140	Metropolitan	111
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	106
Tradesmen's	108	Continental	96½
National	110	Marine	150
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	98
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	Park	124

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	111½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	103	Ill. Central, '75	116½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102½	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	113	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	127	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	83
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 1st	84
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
Erie fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Buff. N.Y. & E. firsts, '77	105	M. & P. du C. firsts	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	127	Gal. & Chic. Extd	112½
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112¼	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106½
Har. thirds, '68	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110¼
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82	121	New-Jersey C. firsts	104
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¼
N. Ind., Goshen Line, '68	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84

THE DICTATOR.—In a letter of recent date to EPES SARGENT, Capt. ERICSSON writes: "The *Dictator* is fast approaching completion, with her her ten and a half inch side armor and fifteen-inch thick turret. Her new wrought iron ordnance is also nearly ready. Mark my word: this vessel will as surely prove a *Dictator* as the first one of her size has proved a *Monitor*. The golden Monitor has been exhibited, I understand, all over the country. It will be presented to me in a few days, when I expect to be charmed with your '*Life on the Ocean Wave*,' which its machinery is to so do play."

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Sherman's Official Report of the Operations of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

The following important document supplements Gen. GRANT's official report and completes the history of the preliminary operations at the siege of Vicksburgh:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, WALNUT HILLS, Miss., May 24, 1863.

SIR: In order to make a connected history of events preceding the final issue of this campaign, I avail myself of this the first leisure hour to give substantially the operations of the Fifteenth army corps since the movement began.

Gen. GRANT's orders for an advance by way of Grand Gulf were dated April 20, 1863, and gave MCCLERNAND's corps the right, MCPHERSON's the centre, and mine the left; the movement being by the right flank.

I had made all preparations for the movement when, on the 26th, I received Gen. GRANT's letter from SMITH's plantation, near Carthage, describing the road as so very difficult that he ordered me to delay until the roads improved or the system of canals then in process of construction could be finished.

Subsequently, on the 28th of April, I received his letter fixing the time when he proposed to attack Grand Gulf, and saying that a simultaneous feint on the enemy's batteries on the Yazoo, near Haines' Bluff, would be most desirable, provided it could be done without the ill-effect on the army and the country of the appearance of a repulse. Knowing full well the army could distinguish a feint from a real attack by succeeding events, and assured the country would in due season recover from the effect, I made the necessary orders, and embarked on ten steamboats my second division, BLAIR's, and about 10 A. M. on the 29th April proceeded to the mouth of the Yazoo, where I found the flag-boat *Black Hawk*, Capt. BREESE, United States Navy, with the *Choctaw* (just arrived) and *De Kalb*, iron-clads, with the *Tyler* and several smaller wooden boats of the fleet all ready, with steam up, prepared to coöperate in the proposed demonstration against Haines' Bluff. Capt. BREESE fully comprehended the purpose of the movement, and managed the fleet admirably.

We at once proceeded up the Yazoo in order, and lay for the night of April 29 at the mouth of Chickasaw, and early next morning proceeded up within easy range of the enemy's batteries. The *Choctaw* led, followed by the *De Kalb*, she by the *Tyler*, she by the *Black Hawk*, and the fleet in order behind.

The *Choctaw* at once engaged the batteries at very fair range, and the *De Kalb* manœuvered so as to use her batteries with as little risk to her unarmored part as the circumstances warranted. The *Tyler* and *Black Hawk* also came into action, and for four hours a very pretty demonstration was kept up, when the boats engaged were called out of range. The *Tyler* had received one shot and the *Choctaw* some fifty, but strange to say, no men were hurt. Waiting till toward evening I ordered the division of troops to disembark in full view of the enemy, and seemingly prepare to assault, but I knew full well that there was no road across the submerged field that lay between the river and the bluff. As soon as the troops were fairly out on the levee, the gunboats resumed their fire and the enemy's batteries replied with spirit. We could see them moving guns, artillery and infantry, back and forth, and evidently expecting a real attack. Keeping up appearances until night, the troops were reëmbarked. During the next day similar movements were made, accompanied by reconnoissances of all the country on both sides of the Yazoo.

Whilst there I received Gen. GRANT's orders to hurry forward toward Grand Gulf. Dispatching orders to the divisions of STEELE and TUTTLE at once to march for Grand Gulf, *via* Richmond, I prolonged the demonstration till night, and quietly dropped back to our camp at Young's Point. No casualties were sustained, save a slight wound from a splintered rail by a man of the Eighth Missouri.

Reaching Young's Point during the night of May 1, the next morning BLAIR's division broke camp, and moved up to Milliken's Bend; at the same time STEELE's division marched from Milliken's Bend, and TUTTLE's from Dockport, BLAIR's division remaining as a garrison until relieved by troops ordered from Memphis.

The march from Milliken's Bend to the plantation of Hard Times, on the west bank of the Mississippi, four miles above Grand Gulf, occupied until noon of May 6, distance sixty-three miles. We crossed over the river during the night of the 6th and day of the 7th, and on the 8th marched eighteen miles out to Hankinson's Ferry, across the Big Black, relieving CROCKER's division, of MCPHERSON's corps. At noon of the 10th, by order of Gen. GRANT, the floating bridge across the Black was effectually destroyed, and the troops marched forward to Big Sandy. On the 11th we marched to Auburn, and on the morning of the 12th, at Fourteen Mile Creek, first met opposition. The Fourth Iowa cavalry, Lieut.-Col. SWAN, commanding, leading the advance, was fired on as it approached the bridge across the creek. One man was killed, and the horse of Maj. WINSLOW was shot under him. Lieut.-Col. SWAN dismounted the men armed with carbines, (about 100,) and began to skirmish with the enemy, which afterward proved to be WIRT ADAMS' cavalry, but the bushes were so dense that nothing could be seen but the puffs of smoke from their guns.

The bridge also was burning; arriving at the head of the column, I ordered LANDGRAEBER's battery forward to give the bushes a few quick rounds of canister, and WOOD's brigade of STEELE's division to cross over, its front well covered with skirmishers. This disposition soon cleared the way, and the pioneer company was put to work to make a crossing in lieu of the burned bridge.

This affair delayed us about three hours, when we crossed over just in time to see the enemy's cavalry disappear over the hill.

Gen. GRANT in person was with my column at the time, and ordered me to camp there one division (STEELE's) on the Edward's Depot road, and the other (TUTTLE's) toward Raymond. Whilst there we heard that the enemy had met Gen. MCPHERSON near Raymond, and was defeated.

Next morning we marched to Raymond, and passed on to Mississippi Springs, where we surprised a cavalry picket, capturing them, and on the following day, namely, May 14, pushed on to Jackson by the lower road, MCPHERSON's corps following the Clinton road.

We communicated during the night, so as to arrive at Jackson about the same hour. During the day it rained in torrents, and the roads, which had been very dusty, became equally muddy, but we pushed on, and about 10 A. M. were within three miles of Jackson. Then we heard the guns of MCPHERSON to the left, and our cavalry advance reported an enemy to our front at a small bridge at the foot of the ridge along which the road we traveled led.

The enemy opened on us briskly with a battery. Hastily reconnoitering the position, I ordered MOWER's and MATTHIE's brigades of TUTTLE's division to deploy forward to the right and left of the road, and BUCKLAND's to close up. WATERHOUSE's and SPOORE's batteries were placed on commanding ground and soon silenced the enemy's guns, when he retired about half a mile into the skirt of woods in front of the intrenchments at Jackson. MOWER's brigade followed him up, and he soon took refuge behind the intrenchments.

The stream, owing to its precipitous banks, could only be passed on the bridge, which the enemy did not attempt to destroy, and forming the troops in similar order beyond the bridge, only that MOWER's brigade, from the course he took in following the enemy, occupied the ground to the left of the road, and MATTHIE's brigade to the right, the two batteries in the centre, and BUCKLAND's brigade in reserve.

As we emerged from the woods to our front, and as far to the left as we could see, appeared a line of intrenchments, and the enemy kept up a pretty brisk fire with artillery from the points that enfiladed our road. In order to ascertain the nature of the flanks of this line of intrenchments, I directed Capt. PITZMANN, acting engineer, to take a regiment of the reserve, namely, the Ninety-fifth Ohio, and make a detour to the right, to see what was there. Whilst he was gone, STEELE's division closed up. About 1 P. M., Capt. PITZMANN returned, reporting he found the enemy's intrenchments abandoned at the point where they crossed the railroad, and he had left the Ninety-fifth Ohio there in possession. I at once ordered Gen. STEELE to lead his whole division into Jackson by that route, and as soon as I heard the cheers of his men, TUTTLE's division was ordered in by the main road. The enemy's infantry had escaped to the north by the Canton road, but we captured about 250 prisoners, with all the enemy's artillery, (eighteen guns,) with much ammunition and valuable public stores.

Disposing the troops on the outskirts of the town, in obedience to a summons from Gen. GRANT, I met him and Gen. MCPHERSON at the hotel near the State House, and received orders to at once occupy the line of rifle-pits, and on the following day to destroy effectually the railroad tracks in and about Jackson, and all the property belonging to the enemy. Accordingly, on the morning of the 15th of May, STEELE's division was set to work to destroy the railroad and property to the south and east, including Pearl River bridge, and TUTTLE's division that to the north and west. This work of destruction was well accomplished, and Jackson, as a railroad centre or Government depot of stores and military factories, can be of little use to the enemy for six months. The railroads were destroyed by burning the ties and warping the iron. I estimate the destruction of the roads—four miles east of Jackson, three south, three north, and ten west.

In Jackson the arsenal buildings, the Government foundery, the gun-carriage establishment, including the carriages for two complete six-gun batteries, stable, carpenter and paint shops, were destroyed. The penitentiary was burned, I think by some convicts which had been set free by the Confederate authorities, also a very valuable cotton factory. This factory was the property of the Messrs. GREENE, who made strong appeals based on the fact that it gave employment to very many females and poor families, and that, although it had woven cloth for the enemy, its principal use was in weaving cloth for the people. But I decided that machinery of that kind could so easily be converted into hostile uses, that the United States could better afford to compensate the Messrs. GREENE for their property and feed the poor families thus thrown out of employment than to spare the property. I therefore assured all such families it want should force them, they might come to the river, where we would feed them until they could find employment or seek refuge in some more peaceful land. Other buildings were destroyed in Jackson by some mischievous soldiers (who could not be detected) which was not justified by the rules of war, including the Catholic church and the Confederate Hotel—the former resulting from accidental circumstances and the latter from malice.

Gen. MOWER occupied the town with his brigade and two companies of cavalry, and maintained as much order as he could among the mass of soldiers and camp followers that thronged the place during our short stay there; yet many acts of pillage occurred that I regret, arising from the effect of some bad rum found concealed in the stores of the town.

On the morning of the 16th I received a note from Gen. GRANT written at Clinton, reporting the enemy advancing from Edward's Depot, and ordering me to put in motion one of my divisions toward Bolton, and to follow with the other as soon as I had completed the work of destruction ordered.

STEELE's division marched at 10 A. M., and TUTTLE's followed at noon. As the march would necessarily be rapid, I ordered Gen. MOWER to parole the prisoners of war and to evacuate Jackson as the rear of TUTTLE's division passed out. I paroled these prisoners because the wounded men of MCPHERSON's corps had been left in a hospital in charge of Surgeon HEWITT to the mercy of the enemy, that I knew would reënter Jackson as we left. The whole corps marched from Jackson to Bolton, near twenty miles, that day, and next morning resumed the march by a road lying to the north of Baker's Creek, reaching Bridgeport on Big Black at noon. There I found BLAIR's division and the pontoon train. The enemy had a small picket on the west bank in a rifle pit commanding the crossing, but on exploding a few shells over the pit they came out and surrendered, a lieutenant and ten men. The pontoon bridge was laid across under the direction of Capt. FREEMAN, and BLAIR's and STEELE's divisions passed over that night, TUTTLE's following next morning. Starting with the break of day we pushed rapidly, and by 9½ A. M., of May 18, the head of the column reached the Benton road, and we commanded the Yazoo, interposing a superior force between the enemy at Vicksburgh and his forts on Yazoo. Resting a sufficient time to enable the column to close up, we pushed forward to the point where the road forks, and sending forward on each road the Thirteenth Regulars to the right, and the Eighth Missouri to the left, with a battery at the forks, I awaited Gen. GRANT's arrival. He came up very soon and directed me to operate on the right, MCPHERSON on the centre, and MCCLERNAND on the left. Leaving a sufficient force on the main road to hold it till MCPHERSON came up, I pushed the head of my column on this road till the skirmishers were within musket range of the defences of Vicksburgh. Here I disposed BLAIR's division to the front, TUTTLE's in support, and ordered STEELE's to follow a blind road to the right till he reached the Mississippi. By dark his advance was on the bluffs, and early next morning he reached the Haines' Bluff road, getting possession of the enemy's outer works, his camps, and many prisoners left behind during their hasty evacuation, and had his pickets up within easy range of the enemy's new line of defences, so that by 8 A. M., of May 19, we had compassed the enemy to the north of Vicksburgh, our right resting on the Mississippi River, with a plain view of our fleets at the mouth of Yazoo and Young's Point; Vicksburgh in plain sight, and nothing separated us from the enemy but a space of about four hundred yards of very difficult ground cut up by almost impracticable ravines and his line of intrenchments. I ordered the Fourth Iowa cavalry to proceed rapidly up to Haines' Bluff and secure possession of the place, it being perfectly open to the rear. By 4 P. M. the cavalry was on the high bluff behind, and Col. SWAN being assured that the place had been evacuated, dispatched Capt. PETERS to go in and secure the place.

I inclose Col. SWAN's report, with one from Lieut. CLARK, from which you will see that the Fourth Iowa cavalry first got possession of the enemy's battery, (evacuated, of course, when we were in full possession of the Benton road,) and delivered it over with its guns, magazine (filled) and material to the gunboat *De Kalb*, at the time (4 P. M., May 19) lying two miles below in Yazoo River. Also on that day communication was opened with our fleet at Young's Point and the mouth of the Yazoo, and bridges and roads made to bring up ammunition and provisions from the month of the Chickasaw, to which point supply boats had been ordered by Gen. GRANT. Up to that time our men had literally lived upon the country, having left Grand Gulf May 8 with three days' rations in their haversacks, and received little or nothing until after our arrival here on the 18th.

The several corps being in position on the 19th, Gen. GRANT ordered a general assault at 2 P. M. At that hour BLAIR's division moved forward, EWING's and GILES SMITH's brigade on the right of the road, and KIRBY SMITH's brigade on the left of the road, artillery disposed on the right and left to cover the point where the road enters the enemy's intrenchments. TUTTLE's division was held on the road, BUCKLAND's brigade deployed in line to the rear of BLAIR, and the other two brigades in the road under cover. At the appointed signal the line advanced, but the ground to the right and left of the road was so impracticable, cut up in deep chasms, filled with standing and fallen timber, that the line was slow and irregular in reaching the trenches. The Thirteenth Regulars, on the left of GILES SMITH, reached the works first, planted its colors on the exterior slope; its commander, Capt. WASHINGTON, was mortally wounded, and five other officers were wounded more or less severely. Seventy-seven out of two hundred and fifty are reported killed or wounded. Two other regiments reached the same position about the same time—the Eighty-third Indiana, Col. SPOONER, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. ELDRIDGE. They held their ground, and fired upon any head that presented itself above the parapet; but it was impossible to enter. Other regiments gained position to the right and left close up to the parapet; but night found them outside the works unsuccessful. As soon as night closed in, I ordered them back a short distance, where the shape of the ground gave them partial shelter, to bivouac for the night.

The 20th and 21st instant were consumed in perfecting our system of supplies, opening roads, and putting our artillery in new and more commanding positions, but we could see the enemy similarly employed. During these days our pickets were kept up close, and the enemy was kept uneasy by the appearance of assault at several points. On the 21st Gen. GRANT issued his orders for a general assault by all the army, at 10 A. M., on the 22d, the assault to be rapid, by the heads of columns. I placed BLAIR's division at the head of the road, TUTTLE's in support, and left Gen. STEELE to make his attack at a point in his front about half a mile to the right. The troops were grouped so that the movement could be connected and rapid. The road lies on the crown of an interior ridge, rises over comparatively smooth ground along the edge of the ditch of the right face of the enemy's bastion, and enters the parapet at the shoulder of the bastion. No men could be seen in the enemy's works, except occasionally a sharpshooter would show his head and quickly discharge his piece. A line of select skirmishers was placed to keep them down. Also a volunteer storming party of about 150 men carrying boards and poles to cross the ditch. This, with a small interval, was followed by EWING's brigade, his by GILES SMITH's and KILBY SMITH's bringing up the rear of BLAIR's division.

All marched by the flank, following a road selected the night before, by which the men were partially sheltered, until it was necessary to take the crown of the ridge and expose themselves to the full view of the enemy, known to be lying concealed behind his well-planned parapet. At the very minute named in Gen. GRANT's orders, the storming party dashed up the road, at the double quick, followed by EWING's brigade, the Thirtieth Ohio leading. The artillery of Wood's, Barrett's, Waterhouse's, Spoor's, and Hart's batteries kept a concentric fire on the bastion, which was doubtless constructed to command this very approach.

The storming party reached the salient of the bastion, and passed toward the sally-port, when rose from every part commanding it a double rank of the enemy that poured on the head of the column a terrific fire. It halted, wavered, and sought cover. The rear pressed on, but the fire was so terrific that very soon all sought cover.

The head of the column crossed the ditch on the left face of the bastion, and clamb upon the exterior slope where the colors were planted, and the men burrowed in the earth to shield themselves from the flank fire. The leading brigade of EWING being unable to carry that point, the next brigade of GILES SMITH was turned down a ravine, and by a circuit to the left found cover, formed line, and threatened the parapet about three hundred yards to the left of the bastion, and the brigade of KILBY SMITH deployed on the off slope of one of the spurs, where, with EWING's brigade, they kept up a constant fire against any object that presented itself above the parapet.

About 2 P. M. Gen. BLAIR reported to me that none of his brigades could pass the point of the road swept by the terrific fire encountered by EWING's, but that GILES SMITH had got a position to the left, in connection Gen. RANSOM, of MCPHERSON's corps, and was ready to assault.

I ordered a constant fire of artillery and infantry to be kept up to occupy the attention of the enemy in our front. Under these circumstances, RANSOM's and GILES SMITH's brigades charged up against the parapet, but also met a staggering fire, before which they recoiled under cover of the hillside. At the same time, while MCPHERSON's whole corps was engaged, and having heard Gen. MCCLERNAND's report to Gen. GRANT, that he had taken three of the enemy's forts, and that his flags floated on the stronghold of Vicksburgh, I ordered Gen. TUTTLE to send directly to the assault one of his brigades. He detailed Gen. MOWER's, and whilst Gen. STEELE was hotly engaged on the right, and I could hear heavy firing all down the line to my left, I ordered their charge, covered in like manner by BLAIR's division deployed on the hillside, and the artillery posted behind parapets within point-blank range.

Gen. MOWER carried his brigade up bravely and well, but again arose a fire more severe, if possible, than that of the first assault, with a similar result. The colors of the leading regiment, the Eleventh Missouri, were planted by the side of that of BLAIR's storming party, and remained there till withdrawn after nightfall by my orders.

MCCLERNAND's report of success must have been premature, for I subsequently learned that both his and MCPHERSON's assaults had failed to break through the enemy's line of intrenchments, and were equally unsuccessful as my own. At the time we were so hotly engaged along the road, Gen. STEELE, with his division, made his assault at a point about midway from the bastion and Mississippi River—the ground over which he passed was more open and exposed to the flank fire of the enemy's batteries in position, and was deeply cut up by gullies and washes. Still his column passed steadily through this fire and reached the parapet, which was also found to be well manned and defended by the enemy. He could not carry the works, but held possession of the hill-side till night, when he withdrew his command to his present position. These several assaults, made simultaneously, demonstrated the strength of the natural and artificial defences of Vicksburgh, that they are garrisoned by a strong force, and that we must resort to regular approaches. Our loss during the day was severe, and the proportion of dead to wounded exceeds the usual ratio. The loss in my corps for the attack of May 22 will not fall much short of six hundred killed and wounded. Our skirmishers still remain close up to the enemy's works, while the troops are retired a short distance in the ravines which afford good cover. Strong working parties are kept employed in opening roads to the rear, and preparing covered roads to the front. By taking advantage of the shape of the ground I think we can advance our works to within a hundred yards of the redoubt which commands the road, after which the regular "sap" must be resorted to. Captain JENNEY, engineer on my Staff, has organized the parties and will set to work immediately at two distinct points, one in BLAIR's, and the other in STEELE's front. Our position is now high, healthy, and good. We are in direct and easy communication with our supplies, and the troops continue to manifest the same cheerful spirit which has characterized them throughout this whole movement. I have as yet received no detailed reports of my division commanders; indeed our means of transportation have been so limited and our time so constantly employed that but little writing has been done; but as soon as possible I will supply you with accurate reports of all the details of events herein sketched with names of killed and wounded, and the names of such officers and men as deserve mention for special acts of zeal and gallantry.

I have sent in about 500 prisoners, with lists of their names, rank, regiment, &c., and now inclose the papers relating to those paroled at Jackson, Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

An Ovation to Gen. Grant in Memphis.

The great ovation proffered to Gen. GRANT by the Union citizens came off at the Gayoso House on Wednesday evening last. The building inside and out was decorated with Union flags, and ablaze with innumerable gas jets. Inside were the *élite* of the city, citizens and soldiers. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Gen. GRANT's letter of acceptance of the banquet was received. It is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a copy of resolutions passed by the "loyal citizens of Memphis at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 25, 1863," tendering me a public reception.

In accepting this testimonial, which I do at a great sacrifice of my personal feelings, I simply desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government which I represent in the Department of the Tennessee. I should dislike to refuse for considerations of personal convenience, to acknowledge, anywhere or in any form, the existence of sentiments which I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in this department. The stability of this Government, and the unity of this nation, depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have used toward me, I am profoundly gratified at this public recognition, in the city of Memphis, of the power and authority of the Government of the United States.

I thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It is composed of men whose loyalty has been proved by their deeds of heroism and their willing sacrifices of life and health. They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. May your efforts to restore your city to the cause of the Union be as successful as have been theirs to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the rebellion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Messrs. R. HOUGH and others, Committee, Memphis, Tenn.

Toasts were drank, and responded to by Generals THOMAS, HURLBUT, VEATCH, GRIERSON, WEBSTER, ASBOTH, and a host of others. Gen. GRANT responded modestly to one alluding to himself. An affair of the same character, almost, came off at the Worsham House.

The Capture of Jeff Thompson.

A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* gives an account of the capture of JEFF. THOMPSON and his Staff at Pocahontas, Ark., by Missouri troops under Col. WOODSON, who went out from Pilot Knob. The writer says:

"When within about five miles of our destination, the troops were ordered to double quick, and soon reached the city, and surrounded the St. Charles Hotel, among whose guests were reckoned the rebel prisoners, who were captured. Gen. JEFF. was found busily engaged drawing a map of Missouri, not supposing any force of our army were within one hundred miles of him. One map of Arkansas was already completed. He appeared to take it cozily, although he expressed great disappointment—said it was *too damned* bad to be interrupted; that if he had been left unmolested two weeks longer he would have had three thousand men.

The other Staff prisoners are Dr. M. C. FRANCE, of St. Joseph, Medical Director; Lieut. J. H. MILLER, Ordnance Officer; Capt. PARKER, of Ordnance Department, and Capt. ROBT. MACDONALD, P. A. C. S. (?)

When the advance guard, under command of Capt. GENTRY, of the Second cavalry, M. S. M., had the house surrounded, a bearer of rebel dispatches arrived and demanded admittance to the General (rebel.) "Who are you?" asked the Federal guard, when he frankly informed them of the object of his visit. Of course he was allowed to enter. Upon seeing JEFF, he saluted him and said, "I am the bearer of dispatches to you, General," and at the same time held them out. One of the guard immediately seized them, when the bearer asked, "Who have you here, General? I thought these were Federal prisoners." He, of course, was captured with the rest.

COL. WOODSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO POCAHONTAS.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Aug. 27, 1863.

Gen. C. B. Fisk, Commanding District of Southeast Missouri:

SIR: In obedience to orders from Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON, of the 17th inst., (he then commanding the post of Pilot Knob,) I moved with a detachment of my regiment from this point on the 18th inst., from Greenville, to form a junction with a battalion from Cape Girardeau. I arrived at Greenville at noon on the 20th inst., and had to remain there till the evening of the 21st, for the troops from the Cape. When they joined me on the morning of Thursday, the 22d, I moved with the whole force, about 600 strong, for Pocahontas, Ark., by as rapid marches as the extreme heat of the weather, and the condition of my stock would permit, and arrived at Pocahontas, Ark., on Saturday evening, the 24th inst.

When I was in four miles of Pocahontas, I ascertained that Brig.-Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON was there with little or no force. My column was then scattered over several miles from the extreme rapidity of my march. Being very desirous of capturing him, and knowing that I had to act with promptness or fail in that object, I ordered Capt. GENTRY, of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., to move forward with all possible dispatch, with the advance, and surprise and capture the General, and that I would support him as soon as I could get the column up.

So thoroughly and efficiently did Capt. GENTRY obey this order, that Gen. THOMPSON, sitting quietly in his office, and tracing a map of Southeast Missouri, as he thought, in absolute security, had no idea of any Federal force in one hundred miles of him, until Capt. GENTRY, having occupied all the passes out of town, rode up to the window of the office, and demanded Gen. THOMPSON.

Capt. GENTRY deserves the highest credit for this capture, it depending mainly, if not entirely, upon his promptness and efficiency in obeying my order to move forward of the column and surprise him. I remained in Pocahontas about six hours, and being a good deal encumbered with prisoners, and fearful of their escape, camping in the brush, I determined to move back to this point with all possible dispatch, and arrived here on the evening of the 24th instant, having sent the battalion from Cape Girardeau back there by Greenville. In ten days I have marched above two hundred and fifty miles, and laid still one day and a-half of the time. I had no fight, but fired on several parties of guerrillas, and killed four of them, and wounded three that I know of. I captured and brought in Brig.-Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, his Adjutant-General, Capt. KAY, his Medical Director, Dr. FRANCE, a Captain of Artillery, a Lieutenant of cavalry, and a Captain of ordnance, and about 50 other prisoners, mostly deserters, discharged soldiers, and stragglers from the Confederate army; also about 30 horses, the most of them taken to Cape Girardeau by the other battalion.

I regret exceedingly to have to report several cases of highway robbery, plunder and theft, by the detachment of the First Missouri volunteers. I am satisfied that some of that detachment stole horses, watches, money—anything they could lay their hands on, from citizens and prisoners.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

R. G. WOODSON,
Colonel Third Cavalry M. S. M.,
Commanding Battalion, Expedition to Pocahontas.

The War in Mississippi.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY BREAKING UP.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, Aug. 28, says:

"A gentleman named JOHN L. LATHAM, late of the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON's Quartermaster's Department, has arrived at Memphis from Waynesboro, Miss., 18th. He had an excellent opportunity of learning the feelings of the citizens of the country through which he traveled. He represents JOHNSTON's army as thoroughly demoralized and deserting by squads and companies. The principal part of the army is now at Leaksville Station, toward Mobile. Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the utter demoralization of the force. The greatest disaffection exists among the troops from Mississippi and Louisiana; they say there is nothing further to fight for, and hold it a sacred duty to return to their families.

Citizens outside the army feel the same desire to abandon the cause of the sinking Confederacy. The chief advocates for the continuance of the rebellion are found in army contractors and politicians.

Mr. LATHAM passed through Quitman, Newton, Louisville, Union and Pontotoc. At the latter place he first saw Union troops *en route* from Vicksburgh and Lagrange, and found squads of rebel deserters everywhere. At Union the conscripting force had a fight with deserters. The latter had the best of it and a number were wounded on both sides. The most sanguine had given up all hope of the success of the rebellion, and perceive and advocate the necessity to return to their allegiance in the United States."

A Characteristic Speech from Gen. Lane.

The telegraph has already referred to a speech made to the citizens of Leavenworth, on Thursday evening last, by Gen. LANE. The following extracts from the address, as it is reported in the *Times*, will show the character of the harangue:

"They had a report in Missouri that LANE was dead—shot through the ear, and out of curiosity, and to convince people over there that he was still alive, we shot all we could find "through the ear." In the opinion of your humble speaker, there are no Union men in the border counties of Missouri. Within a few days, Kansas has lost one two and perhaps three millions of property, and it has all gone to Jackson, Cass, and Bateman Counties.

There has been an order issued, to take effect on the 19th of September, inviting all the people in those counties to leave them, and go to certain points and certain reservations—Hickman's Mill, Westport, Pleasant Hill, and Kansas City. Within that time, the bushwhackers will all be in the brush. I apprehend there will be few found on the reservations.

I propose, then, that on the 8th, the people of Kansas meet at Paola, ready with their writs of replevin to go into Missouri to recover their property. I have heard that the military authorities will not let us go into Missouri. [A Voice—"D—n the military authorities."] The Constitution provides that every man may recover his property wherever he may find it, and pursuing the strict letter of the Constitution, I propose to try to recover the property lost last Friday. If the military authorities interfere we will carry the question to the highest authority in the Government, and let him who dares interfere with the people of Kansas in their peaceful and quiet march to recover their property. I don't believe that militia man lives but will say to us, "Come in and help catch the bushwackers!" Let them carry widespread devastation to every house and barn, to every field of corn, every hog and head of stock, which, if not destroyed, will be used by those who are prepared to murder us. I take the ground here of vengeance for blood and devastation for safety. [Here follows a sentence which we failed to note.] The military authorities will certainly grant us the poor boon of searching for our own property.

In the history of the world the massacre at Lawrence is without a parallel. Place yourself in my situation. It has been said that LANE never sleeps, and he does not when there is danger; but we depended upon the military authorities for protection, and were surprised, or we would have protected ourselves and whipped the rebels like h—l. You who have known me in Kansas for eight years know this. I don't propose to blame anybody, but it was misplaced confidence in the military authorities that caused the slaughter at Lawrence.

What were they doing at that time? What was SCHOFIELD doing? Administering oaths to bushwhackers, and trying to woo them back to their allegiance instead of killing them! Millions of dollars have been wasted in pursuing this illusive idea of conciliation; and now SCHOFIELD goes back to '61 to renew a policy which all sensible men have long ago ignored; and while thus engaged one of the bulwarks of freedom in Kansas has been torn down and destroyed. * * * * I ask you then to adopt a resolution demanding the removal of SCHOFIELD and the appointment of a man of heart. The removal of conservative SCHOFIELD and the appointment of a radical man instead. The Constitution as it was is played out—its technical definition is the restoration of Slavery, and I am ready to see any Kansas man shot down who favors the Union as it was. I am in favor of the Union as it will be if free to all. If you want a man who will vote as a Senator for closing the war while the shackles remain upon one slave, select some other than LANE. * * * I have children, and if I am not badly hurt my family may be larger. I have a reputation for industry, and don't propose to lose it by any action of mine.

* * * Among my first recollections is the first raid by South Carolina, which was crushed out by the iron heel of Old Hickory. For thirty years the North have been slaves of Slavery, and I would prefer all the horrors of war to a continuance of the state of things which has existed since the inauguration of FRANKIN PIERCE. The same cause will produce the same effects. Preserve Slavery, and our children will be compelled to fight the war over again, and I can regard it as nothing but cowardice and treason to them to close the war while the shackles clash upon one slave in the country. I shall vote against peace until freedom reigns from one end of the original territory of the United States to the other. Peace will come, and quickly, if we are only true to our manhood. It is coming surely now. Sumter is crumbling—shells are bursting in Charleston—ROSECRANS is investing Chattanooga—GRANT is on the way to Mobile—Savannah falls with Charleston, and the end of the rebellion is at hand."

Senator Trumbull on the War.

A SPEECH AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, made an able speech at Dubuque, Iowa, on Aug. 26, defending the Emancipation Proclamation, the Confiscation bill and the Conscription. He closed as follows:

I think that this rebellion is waning; it is tottering; discouragement has overtaken them; their credit has gone; they have no more money; they cannot raise more troops; I expect the thing to eclipse very suddenly; but whether it does or not, if we have still greater sacrifices to make than any yet made, make them all in obedience to the Constitution and the law in defence of constitutional liberty, which is worth the sacrifice of a year, or twenty years or a hundred years. We have got this rebellion to put down, if we would maintain constitutional liberty in this country, or if it is to be maintained anywhere on the globe.

We should make the firm resolve that it shall be put down. It is on account of the supposed division in the North that they in the South have held out so long. They expressed but two hopes of success. One, foreign interference; the other division in the North. I think there is not much probability of any foreign assistance, and as little probability of any division here that will aid them. Then, my friends, my Democratic friends, I ask of you to rally to the standard of the law, and let it be understood in the South that you are doing so; and in a very short time, in my judgment, we will bring this rebellion to a close. I am willing for one to inscribe upon the banners of our army everywhere, submission to the Constitution and law; make that the shibboleth by which we are to put down this rebellion. If I had the power I would display it through the heavens as the sign by which we will overcome them, and then it will not be long before we have an opportunity to welcome home those patriot soldiers who have gone voluntarily to this war, and who shall hereafter go in obedience to the law. We shall have the opportunity to welcome them home to the Union restored and majesty of the law asserted, and to the peace which their arms have won.

Then we will have a Government stronger than ever. Then we will have peace established through the power of the law, and of the people in vindication of the law. This is the great principle. It is for this we have been fighting. I have not made any remarks about the origin of the war. I have not gone into Slavery except about the law as it frees the slaves. It is a consequence that these men have brought upon their own heads. I thank God it so turns out. Now, my fellow citizens, the great lesson which I would inculcate here to-day, and which I seek to impress upon men of all parties who love their country, who love the Constitution, who believe that our safety consists in obeying the laws, is to stand by the Constitution and the law, and make them the rule of your conduct, both Democrats and Republicans, men of all parties; and I tell you it will restore the Union, it will restore the Constitution, and, in my judgment, in the providence of God, it will restore it divested of the curse of Slavery, which has brought this evil upon us."

Interesting from the Southwest.

A Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

"A gentleman direct from Atlanta, Ga., has arrived in this city, with advices from the Confederacy up to the morning of the 20th. He says the statement that Gen. PEMBERTON was shot a few days since by a Texan soldier, is without foundation; but that his life was not worth a farthing; that both officers and soldiers had solemnly sworn to kill him on the first opportunity. The day preceding the one on which he left, PEMBERTON was taken under a strong guard in the direction of Richmond. It was stated he would be Court-martialed, and, if found guilty, shot. Fully two-thirds of PEMBERTON's army is now in the field, and under the command of HARDEE.

Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON is in command of Mobile, with extraordinary powers. I could not learn the force which he commands, but my informant said great confidence is reposed in his ability to hold the place and annihilate any force which can be brought against him. The plans of Gen. BANKS were thoroughly discussed in Atlanta, as well as the movement against the Confederate army in Arkansas.

A few days since I stated that Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES had been relieved from the command of the army in Arkansas, and that Gen. PRICE had been appointed in his place. This statement has been repeatedly confirmed since that time. A gentleman direct from PRICE's army informs me that he saw him only a few days since, and that he was then only a few miles this side of Little Rock. This places Gen. PRICE in command of the army in Arkansas beyond question.

The soldiers in that place as dearly love Gen. PRICE as they despise HOLMES, whom they call 'Old Granny.' A drummer boy, who was in the battle at Helena, on the 4th of July, said 'it would be a blessing to the Confederacy if old granny HOLMES had been sent to Heaven on that day.'

The present headquarters of Gen. PRICE is about fifteen miles this side of Little Rock. This is the place where the decisive battle is to be fought, and will tell under what Government Arkansas is to be controlled. Those who are posted in regard to the situation of the country in that State, say that no stronger position could have been possibly selected by Gen. PRICE. MARMADUKE's forces, a few days since, were marched from Jacksonport, and are acting in conjunction with PRICE."

Address of Gov. Pierpoint to the People of Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA SELECTED AS THE STATE CAPITAL.

Gov. PIERPOINT, says the Alexandria *Gazette*, has issued a proclamation announcing that, in "pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 5, 1863, authorizing the Executive to select some point, and establish it by proclamation, as the capital of the State," he has "chosen the City of Alexandria for the purpose contemplated in the act above referred to." He has also issued the following address to the people of Virginia:

In establishing the seat of Government at Alexandria, I hope to be brought into nearer contact with the people; to give personal attention as far as possible to the rights of the citizens; to assure all of my sincere determination to restore harmony and good will, as far as I can, between the civil and military authorities. In those portions of the State occupied by the military, and in which civil government has not been established under the authority of the reorganized Government of Virginia, the people will have to endure military rule and submit to the orders of the Generals commanding the military departments.

In sections in which the restored Government had been organized by the election of the various civil officers required by the laws of the State, it is expected that the said officers will discharge the duties of their respective offices in conformity with said laws. In the discharge of their respective duties there need be no conflict between the civil and military officers.

Under our system of government the intent is, that the enactments of the civil authority shall be enforced by officers elected by the people therefor. When, however, resistance to such authority is attempted, the *posse comitatus* is brought into requisition; and, if that prove insufficient, as a last resource, the aid of the military is invoked to enforce the laws and secure the subordination of the vicious.

It sometimes happens that among the large number of army followers many evil-disposed persons are found attempting, for the sake of lucre, to introduce demoralizing influences among the soldiers; and hence a more rigorous police system and more severe and summary punishments than are known to our mild system of civil law are necessary. These departures from civil usages may seem harsh; but it should be remembered that the Government owes to the soldier, as well as the citizen, all the protection within its power against the avarice and demoralizing influences of the corrupt.

I am happy to be able to say that the President of the United States manifests the most lively desire for the restoration of order in this State, and a disposition to assist, by every means at his command, to restore the civil government and produce harmony.

In view of the great fact, which must be apparent to every observant mind, that the force of the rebellion has expended itself, having wrought great mischief in the destruction of life and property, and that the leaders of it will soon be fugitives from the justice impending over them, I most earnestly invite the coöperation of all right-minded men and women in my ardent desire to restore peace and security to each county and neighborhood in the Commonwealth, assuring all that I have no other object in view than the present welfare and future prosperity of my native State.

F. H. PIERPOINT.

Rebel Designs Upon Missouri.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT ISSUED BY "GOV. REYNOLDS."

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following curious document, which is from a batch found by the expedition which captured JEFF. THOMPSON:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF MISSOURI, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 4th July, 1863.

EXECUTIVE GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—I. Should the Confederate Congress at its next session consider the propriety of exercising its constitutional right in providing for the election of Congressional representatives from Missouri, as it has done in the cases of Louisiana and Tennessee, it may be highly important for that body to have authentic information concerning the number and location of Missouri voters exiled from the State. In future elections in Missouri it may become very important to distinguish between the exiles who have retained, and those who have abandoned their domicils within the State. It is therefore ordered that a *Register of Voters* be opened in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri. Every citizen of the State is invited to communicate to that office, (temporarily located at Little Rock, Ark.,) his name, his age, the county of his residence in Missouri, and the time when his residence there commenced, so that the register may exhibit all the facts showing eligibility to office or right to vote; also his present place of sojourn, or the company in which he serves, in order that the convenience of a majority of the voters may be consulted in selecting places for opening polls.

The commanding officer of each Missouri regiment or detached battalion or company in the service of the Confederate States, is requested to open a register of citizens in his command, or near it, in which each citizen may register the facts above suggested. As soon as he deems the register complete, such commanding officer is requested to transmit the same, with his certificate, to the office of the Secretary of State. Citizens residing in or near any city or town are requested to assemble, select a Chairman, and under his direction prepare a register as herein suggested, to be certified by the Chairman and transmitted to the Secretary of State. Any citizen who cannot conveniently register himself in either of the two modes above pointed out, is requested to direct a report directly to the Secretary of State.

No citizen's rights will be impaired by his neglect to accept this invitation; but his doing so may hereafter greatly facilitate the proof of such rights if contested.

A convenient form of registry is appended to this order.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

Attest: WARWICK HOUGH, Secretary of State.

—Parson Brownlow has issued a card in the Nashville papers disclosing the tricks of some rascals who are swindling the people of Tennessee in the name of the Treasury Department by collecting taxes on cotton. He says: "I am not directly or indirectly concerned in any trade, speculation or scheme of money-making—either by wholesale or retail, on land or at sea, not even the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, first or second-handed, and never have been since I crossed over into the loyal States from the land of Dixie. The salary I receive pays the board of my wife and children, and nothing more. I came into the office with clean hands, and I shall go out with clean hands, after the trade regulations are fully organized in Tennessee, the State is redeemed, and East Tennessee herself again! In other words, I have presented a clean record in money matters all my life long, and I will not so act as to spoil that record in my declining years, either by defrauding my Government or swindling individuals."

—The Knoxville *Register* notices, under the heading, "A Straw," the fact that in the recent rebel election in Tennessee, "Jefferson County gave W. G. Brownlow 89 votes for Governor, and Floater 89."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Sept. 12	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. York	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City Manchester	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go *via* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Infantry Uniform Coats;
Infantry Trousers, sky blue;
Cavalry Great Coats;
Cavalry Uniform Jackets.

Samples of which can be seen at this office, and to which all articles must conform. Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and send with their bids a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for furnishing 'Uniform Coats,' 'Infantry Trousers,' 'Great Coats,'" &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock,

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PROPOSALS until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 9, 1863, for supplying the following articles by contract, viz.:

Trowsers, Mounted;
Blankets, Wool—Army Standard;
Blankets, Rubber, Poncho Tent;
Overcoats, Horsemen's;
Overcoats, Footmen's;
Trumpets;
National Colors;
Regimental Colors;
Black Wadding.

Samples must in all cases accompany the bids, and bidders must distinctly state in their proposals the quantity of goods they offer to furnish, the price and the time of delivery; and must accompany their bids with a guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address

JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

$500,000 CAN BE MADE IN FIVE years, with $20,000. Call and see a new patented process for obtaining every particle of gold or silver contained in quartz, at No. 765 Broadway, second floor. ADAMS & WORTHINGTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizens," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effe that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane-street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bellringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every housekeeper and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York, will commence its sessions at headquarters above-named, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption, and the transaction of its other business. The different blank certificates for exemption will be furnished on application, but the same must be carefully prepared and verified before presentation.

Those only need apply who have been notified to appear; and they only on the day mentioned in the notice.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in the order in which they shall have presented themselves.

All persons who have been drafted and who desire to present substitutes, may give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

Propositions for substitutes and the examination of persons so offering will be heard by the Board on the day above named, and on every day thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., up to the time when the drafted men shall have been ordered to report at the rendezvous. The business appropriate to each day will be finished on that day; and in all cases a preference will be given to those who present substitutes.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. Has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Sept. 19
ETNA.....Saturday.....Sept. 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.

The Steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, at 6 A. M. and leave at 8 A. M. precisely on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, to carry passengers and their baggage to the GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board the Traveler. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and favorite steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, carrying the regular United States Mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sep. 12, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE side-wheel steamboats UTICA, NORTH SHORE and GOV. KING, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DEsirable parlor mirrors, also many other articles for furnishing a house, if desirable and cheap. All to be first-class articles, and but little used. Address UNION, for one week, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand at the Treasurer's office, No. 237 Broadway. J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.

List of Dividends and Deposits remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st September, inst.:

FULL STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1859—Elizabeth Lockwood, Greenwich, Conn. ... $14
Mme. C. de Nottbeck ... 56
June 1, 1860—S. W. Whipple ... 35
June 1, 1861—E. A. del Camino ... 60
William Robinson ... 225
Lewis Thompson ... 51

SCRIP STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1860—Ann Primrose ... $16 63
Dec. 1, 1860—Robert S. Primrose ... 16 63
June 1, 1861—Ann Primrose ... 16 63
Mary A. Noble ... 16 63
C. S. Primrose ... 33 25
N. S. Wheaton ... 42 87

DEPOSITS.

F. Butterfield	$23 55	Alfred Roe	$1 80
C. B. Hoffman	2 57	Jno. Roach	3 28
G. G. & S Howland	36 25	R. M. Primrose, Adm'r.	71 78
A. G. Jaudon	3 47	A. Prall & Co.	62 56
R. Hutchinson	149 58	H. Ogden, Jr.	5 41
I. S. Ide	38 22	Sands & Edwards	24 28
A. G Graham	7 50	H S. Wells & Co.	2 22
J. Ferguson, Trustee	117 08	Wilder & Gallie	3 50
B. W. Merriam	6 20		

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, President of the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a true statement of all dividends of the said Merchants' Bank, and all balances of a greater amount than one dollar on the books of said Bank, remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the 1st day of September instant, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me this second day of September, 1863. FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public, No. 58 Wall-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may, hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of PARKE & BOWDOIN, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention. PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO.,

BROKERS, No. 42 Exchange-place.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission. Dividends collected. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Dealers in United States Government Securities and gold; Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,

1862 and 1863, Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI Railroad Company (as reorganized) have constituted the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company their agents in New-York for the transfer of the Preferred Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Stockholders wishing their shares registered in the City of New-York will forward their certificates to SAMUEL W. KILVERT, Jr., Esq., Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, for discharge from that office, after which, and upon presentation at the Agency in New-York, new certificates will be issued in exchange therefor. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of said company by the addition of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making the entire capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office, No. 36 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.) $30 each.

192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.

72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.

10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the following portions of the cargo of the prize steamer EMMA, to wit.: 120 bales of Cotton, 5 half bales of Cotton and 3 bags of Cotton, 273 boxes Tobacco, (large,) 100 boxes Tobacco, (small,) 60 drums Tobacco.

Also, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the same day, at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the balance of said cargo, consisting of 267 barrels of Turpentine, about 50 barrels nearly empty, and 199 barrels Resin.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.

AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS," consisting of about

340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUG. 27, 1863.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

The Manager has the unbounded satisfaction of announcing to his numerous patrons and friends that he has

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND,
at an immense expense, the original and only genuine
SPECTRAL ILLUSION,

THE GHOST!
Which will be introduced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, in the intensely exciting and interesting drama called
THE SPECTRAL NUN;
OR, THE
GHOST OF LINDENBERG.

With appropriate scenic effects, music, properties, &c., &c., followed by the inimitable farce,
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY,
Making the most attractive and fascinating entertainment ever offered the American public.

LAST WEEK
OF
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Which has played one of the most successful engagements ever known at the Museum. Let those who would see their splendid performances take heed that
THIS WEEK IS THEIR LAST CHANCE.
LAST WEEK, ALSO,
OF
C. W. CLARKE,
The successful manager of the above Company, whose numerous friends will bear him in substantial remembrance
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
when he takes
HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT,
And when he will have the pleasure of presenting them with an array of
VOLUNTEER TALENT
Which will guarantee the most overflowing houses.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
Who have been attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see
THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES

They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.

They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.

RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.

Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address L. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PAPER BOXES.—AN EXPERIENCED BOX-maker, competent to take charge of a shop, who will furnish and work on his own machine, one of Clark's 45-inch, improved, (the first one out,) wishes to engage with parties using large quantities of boxes. For particulars address BOXMAKER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk, a quick and rapid writer, and correct in extensions. Address, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A STORE ON Broadway, a young man as salesman, who is well acquainted with dry goods, to attend to the linen department, at retail. Address J. P. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A COMMISsion house; must be a thoroughly competent accountant. Address, with all particulars, D, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady employment, at the highest wages, for one thousand good experienced hands who thoroughly understand cloak making. Apply, today, at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance. ALBERT PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR understanding plate work. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 150 Bowery. N. B.—There is a vacancy for a dental student.

A BONNET TRIMMER, SIX MILLINERS, also a saleswoman wanted; must be experienced and competent hands; to such a steady situation and good pay will be given. Apply to A. L. MOLD, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CRUCIBLE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO OR three good crucible turners and burners. Address Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a young man who writes well and is quick and correct in figures. Address Box 2,095 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location between 4th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, stating accommodations and terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, FOR FOUR persons in a private family, a gentleman and his wife, a young lady and her mother; will remain till 1st of May; would like one floor, bath, &c. Address J. S. H., Box No. 175 Best of references given and required.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—TWO furnished rooms (on same floor) and two bedrooms, by two married couples and a single gentleman, in the vicinity of St. John's Park; terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address H. & C., Box No. 4,395 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

HOME.—A COMFORTABLE HOME WANTED BY a gentleman and wife in New-York; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, P., care S B. Chittenden & Co., No. 350 Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THE FRONT ROOMS on the second floor, and two on the fourth, can be had, with breakfast and tea, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Very fine suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, WILL be kept open for visitors until November. W. J. FISH, Proprietor.

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES.

To whom THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the County Substitute and Relief Committee. Apply immediately to Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 10½ o'clock.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF THE
ORIGINAL GHOST!
ORIGINAL GHOST!
PRODUCED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE,
and universally conceded to be the
MOST PERFECT SPECTRAL PHENOMENON
yet exhibited in this country.
The effects are
STARTLING AND THRILLING,
yet
PLEASING AND ENTERTAINING.
Every evening will be presented the romantic play
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Mrs. H. WATKINS ....as.........HONORA PAULE

PARK THEATRE.

Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
Lessee and Manager.........Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.................Mr. R. A. BAKER
This new and elegant Theatre will open
MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863,
With a highly-talented
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Composed of artists of the first standing in the profession, and an
ORCHESTRA
Embracing the first musical ability in the country.
No pains or expense will be spared to make
THIS THEATRE
Worthy of the patronage of
THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus engaged for next season are requested to meet on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music, at 10 A. M., for rehearsal. Principal entrance Irving-place. MAX MARETZEK.

DRY GOODS

NEW FALL GOODS.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, 7th, a large choice of Novelties in

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, and MERINOES.

Just received from Paris.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel

MOURNING GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

We have now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of Black Silks to every grade, with and without lustre; half mourning Silks in great variety; English and French Bombazines, Merinoes, Delaines, Empress Eugene, Canton Tamise and Henrietta Cloths; besides an immense stock of second Mourning Dress Goods—some rare novelties; also, Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., &c. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

60 CENTS EACH.—STEEL COLLARS AT O. H. ERNST'S Shirt Factory and Gent's Furnishing Store, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Mailed free on receipt of 75 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—The first term of this Institute will open Sept. 14, 1863. Of the number of teachers are—Dr. DULON, Principal, Professor of German, Latin, History and Literature; Dr. Ebener, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Greek; Dr. Schuetze, Professor of French; Mr. Penland, Professor of English Branches; Mr. Alcott, Professor of Book-keeping and Penmanship; Mrs. Clara Dulon, Elementary Branches. Dr. Dulon and Dr. Ebener will be at the school-house for the reception of pupils on and after Sept. 1.

DR. RUD. DULON.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, at the Seminary. N. B. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Gentlemen or boys can have private lessons in commercial, arithmetic, business writing, practical bookkeeping, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one month than in years at ordinary schools. Four private desks vacant.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, will open on Sept. 14, under the instruction of THOS. W. CLERKE, LL.D., and WM. B. WEDGWOOD, LL.D. Circulars obtained at University Law Library.

MR. HENRY SCHROEDER BEGS TO inform his friends and the public that he has again commenced to give instructions on the piano, violin and singing, on liberal terms, at his Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT NEW HOUSES, of a row of fifteen, on 78th-st., near 3d-av.; three-story basement and under-cellar, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmings, with all the modern improvements; one or more of said houses will prove to be a good investment at the prices they will be sold at: three of said houses are to let low; possession immediately. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Elegant country seat and farm, 1½ miles from depot; price $16,000. Also, farm, 104 acres, in high cultivation, good buildings, plenty of fruit, only 1¼ miles from depot; two houses and barns; price $18,000. Also, farms of 50, 10, 15 and 25 acres, with buildings. Also, fine building sites. Call on MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 395 Canal-st., Peoples' Bank Building.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let or lease at Orange, (owner going abroad,) about an acre of land and carriage-house; dwelling-house has furnace, gas and water closet; is completely furnished, piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM T. HYATT, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT—TILL JUNE '6?—OR lease for three years, a small brown-stone house, completely furnished, between the 4th and 6th avs. and above 14th-st., by a family of three adults. Address J. NELSON HUBBELL, Box No. 3,393 General Post-office, stating location and terms.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only. Rent $1,500 for one year from 10th of October. Address, R., Box No. 14 P. O., stating where to be seen.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 24 Wooster-st., 5 stories high, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT, and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—THE HALF OR A PART of a genteel house, for a gentleman and his wife. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address immediately, with particulars, L. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

GREAT BARGAINS STILL GIVEN IN Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand, parlor grand and square pianos, and other Boston and New-York pianos, Smith's organ harmoniums and Pierce's melodeons. Pianos to let and sold on monthly payments. Good second-hand pianos at $40, $50, $75, $85, $120 to $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800. Four first premiums awarded. Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

MACHINERY.

A STEAM-ENGINE, 45 HORSE POWER, 3 boilers, 40 inches by 30 feet long, with 4 of Printess & Page's Mills, Oil Mill, 200 feet of shafting and belting, for sale cheap. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 53 Prince-st.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

A Gathering of the People—The Call and the Object—Military Activity in the State—News from Gen. Blunt—The Rebels Fall Back.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1863.

The telegraph has already informed you of the meeting held here on Thursday last, and the resolutions passed denouncing SCHOFIELD and calling a gathering of the people, with arms, on the 8th of September, the day before the expiration of the period of grace given by Gen. EWING for the citizens to leave the doomed counties. The object of this gathering is apparent. It is to avenge and punish for the massacre of Lawrence. There is no doubt that, unless a change in the commanders occur in this Department, there will be a large assemblage of armed citizens, aroused and maddened with the spirit of retaliation. There is no doubt, also, that Gen. EWING will endeavor to prevent the entrance into Missouri of those who may assemble under the annexed call. Already has he placed guards (at least such is the report) at the various ferries on the Kansas River, with the view of preventing the crossing of armed citizens from Northern Kansas. If this be true, a collision seems inevitable. The following has been extensively circulated:

To the People of Kansas:

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth County, held on Thursday evening, August 27, the following resolution, introduced by Senator LANE, was unanimously adopted, and is published for the information of all concerned:

Resolved, That so many of the loyal men of the border as can be spared from home protection, be requested to assemble at Paola on the 8th day of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized and supplied as follows: Each twenty men to select a captain, and bring with them a wagon and one blanket each, and fifteen days subsistence.

D. R. ANTHONY, President.

The greatest activity prevails in the State, organizing the militia, under the proclamation of Gov. CARNEY. In this city a full regiment and a half of infantry drill every day, and a very respectable cavalry battalion, with a three gun battery. All along the boarder the militia are organizing, and ten thousand male citizens are ready for defence of the State at this time. Bushwhackers have made small raids into Linn County since the Lawrence affair.

There is nothing new in that unfortunate town. The citizens are recovering from the effects of the terrible calamity. Business men are determined to go ahead. As an evidence let me record an honorable instance. JOHN SPEAR, United States Collector, and editor of the Lawrence *Tribune* lost his two eldest sons by the assassins' hand, had his printing office destroyed, and with it not only the subscription list and accounts, but all the books, papers, vouchers, etc., belonging to his collectorship. He, however, went to Topeka and got out the regular issue of the *Tribune*, and this morning started to Chicago to obtain materials to start anew. Nothing can destroy such energy. What is more needed is capital to be loaned in assisting merchants and mechanics to rebuild. For the immediate wants of the suffering and bereaved, the abundant benevolence of the nation will be sufficient.

Lieut. GOULD, Acting Assistant Com. of Musters for the District of the Frontier, arrived here on Friday from Gen. BLUNT's command. He left Fort Blunt on the 19th inst. At that time, Col. CLOUD, of the Kansas Second, with his own regiment, the First Arkansas cavalry, and some other, with four guns of RABB's Eighth Indiana battery, in all 2,000 men, was within 40 miles of Fort Blunt, coming from Fayetteville, Ark. The rebel Gen. STEELE had fallen back from the vicinity of Blunt and even of Honey Springs, and was some forty miles distant. It was supposed he intended to swing round upon Fort Smith, but in all probability Gen. BLUNT will move in that direction with a view of occupying it first. STEELE is said to have but 7,000 men with him, his Indians having mostly gone home. Gen. BLUNT by this time is in camp on the south side of the Arkansas, having issued orders for a movement on the 19th. Fort Blunt is very unhealthy, and a change was required. The rebels are evidently manœuvring for the purpose of getting out of the way, both of BLUNT and the Expedition under DAVIDSON coming up the Arkansas.

R. J. H.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Particulars of the Recent Reconnoissance to Bottom's Bridge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The cavalry arm of the service in this Department has been kept in constant activity since Maj.-Gen. FOSTER assumed command. Besides our raids toward Weldon, N. C., and through the counties east of the Chowan River, we have just returned from a reconnoissance to the very doors of Richmond.

A cavalry brigade composed of the Fifth Pennsylvania and First New-York Mounted Rifles, commanded by Col. B. F. ONDERDONK, of the latter regiment, moved from this point on the 25th inst. to discover, if possible, the amount of rebel force between our outer pickets and the intrenchments about Richmond. The Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, took the advance. When at Burnt Ordinary, some twelve miles from this place, we came upon a rebel picket of five men, and a squadron of the Fifth charged—following the rebels in a spirited style for five miles. The following day the Mounted Rifles led the way, charging into New Kent Court-house and driving a party of Secesh out of the place. The rebels lost one man killed and two wounded.

We rested at the Court-house two hours, and pushed on rapidly. Our advance guard kept continually charging small squads of the enemy's cavalry, who appeared at intervals on fast horses, running for dear life and the Chickahominy River.

The command again halted to rest weary horses and men within seven miles of Bottom's Bridge. Toward evening the First and Third battalions of the Mounted Rifles, the advance commanded by Major WHEELAN, the whole under Lieut.-Col. PATTON, started for Bottom's Bridge. When about two miles from our starting-point, a running fight occurred with a squadron of the enemy's cavalry. We kept up the run in the blinding dust and hot sun until we arrived at Bottom's Bridge, thirteen miles from the rebel capital. Here we found a force of rebel infantry strongly intrenched. We dismounted skirmishers and had some spirited sharp-shooting.

The rebels had gained sufficient time on their fresh horses to tear up the planks of the bridge. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the column moved about and leisurely returned to bivouac with the remainder of the brigade. Not a sign of a rebel appeared in our rear, and our sleep was undisturbed. Our men were covered with dust, and our horses nearly worn out. The rebels lost one man killed near Bottom's Bridge. We left his body with people living along the road.

We have greatly the advantage of the rebel cavalry in the use of the breech-loading rifle. They, of course, are obliged to load from the muzzle, and can deliver but one volley from their double-barreled shot-guns before we are on to them.

We were not disturbed during our return until we arrived at a place called Statersville, four miles this side of New Kent Court-house. At this place the pickets of the Fifth Pennsylvania were attacked, and one man killed and one wounded. A portion of the Fifth drove the rebels back to the Court House. Maj. WHEELAN, of the Mounted Rifles, then advanced beyond the Court House, deploying his battalion in a beautiful manner as skirmishers. We found a dead rebel sergeant on the field, the rest having precipitately fled. We returned to camp, at this place, without further occurrences of interest.

The Mounted Rifles did not lose a man. The Fifth lost but one. The rebel loss was three killed and three captured.

An intelligent refugee, who has just arrived from Richmond, says that our raid created great excitement in the city, every able-bodied man being obliged to turn out and shoulder a musket.

C.

Death of a Brewer.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 5.

DAVID HARRIS, the well-known brewer of this city, died at 11 o'clock last night, from injuries received in falling through the hatchway of BRECKHARDT's building yesterday afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Copperheads—The Excess Furnished by Illinois—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD TROUBLES.

The Copperhead troubles still continue in the central and southern counties of this State. Since my last there have been several demonstrations—some of them of a serious and threatening character. A band of about 150 armed men came into Paris, the county seat of Edgar County, one day last week, and threatened violence to the Federal officers and to the Union men. Paris being on the line of the railroad and telegraph, the authorities in this State and Indiana were soon informed of the demonstration, and an adequate force to squelch all such traitors was soon at hand; whereat the Copperheads dispersed to their homes without committing any outrages. There is in this county, however, a bad nest of traitors, and severe measures will have to be adopted toward them or there will be trouble. I was down there since the appearance of this armed band at Paris. The Copperheads are bold and defiant, and evidently bent on mischief. They swear—and they *can* swear—that the draft shall never be enforced in Edgar County.

The affray at Danville, Vermillion County, was brought on by the indiscretion of Col. HAWKINS, the Tennessee refugee. He is rough, impetuous, and has no other idea of getting along with the Copperheads, but to ride roughshod over them; consequently, whenever they meet there is trouble—especially in regions where rebel sympathisers abound. They came into Danville with their Copperhead badges, which aroused Col. HAWKINS' patriotic ire, and he commenced pulling them off. A row ensued, in which four lives were lost, and several people wounded. Intense excitement prevailed for some days, but on the arrival of military force matters quieted down.

In Fayette County the demonstration was a more serious affair, and demands the immediate attention of the Federal authorities. A small army of nearly 500 assembled, well armed, fortified themselves in the Fair Grounds near the county seat, and compelled the officers to accede to their demands and release their prisoners. Here are overt acts of treason which ought not to be tolerated a single day. The Federal officers are not only hindered in the discharge of their duty, but by force of arms are compelled to deliver up deserters and other prisoners. If such things are permitted to be done with impunity, we may look for their frequent repetition and general lawlessness in that section.

The Fulton County insurrection has been quieted by the presence of infantry, artillery and cavalry. In Menard County, a sergeant, while engaged in arresting deserters, was fired upon and seriously wounded last Wednesday.

A hunter one day last week, while passing through the woods in Randolph County, suddenly came upon a camp of from 150 to 200, located in a ravine. They had a parade ground, well trampled down by their drills.

Enrolling Officer PUTNAM was severely, if not mortally wounded, last Thursday, by being fired upon from a house in the eastern part of Clark County.

It is generally supposed that there is some sinister object in the claim that Illinois has furnished 40,000 men over her quota under all former calls. No one at all acquainted with the matter has the least idea that she has done any such thing. If the excess is half that number, it is more than I believe it is. As this report has a Copperhead origin, it is looked upon with suspicion, and it is thought that it will be used against the draft should it be ordered in this State.

The enrolling officers report 28,000 in Chicago subject to the draft. At this the Copperhead organs set up a howl of fraudulent enrollment, &c. They were a little too fast, however. They did not see at first that if there were fictitious names on the list, that it would to that extent lessen the liability of the owners of the real ones to be drafted—thus cheating the Government instead of the people. Since this fact has crept "through their wool" they are silent. The majority of the Council appointed a Committee to examine the rolls for this city; but on application the Provost-Marshal declined to submit to any such supervision.

The enrollment is nearly completed throughout the State. The Congressional District in Lower Egypt has not yet reported. The aggregate of men liable to military duty will be over 200,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

There have been on exhibition during the past week, at the Land Office of the Illinois Central Railroad, in this city, sundry specimens of the productions of the land sold by that Company in the southern part of the State, which are curiosities in the vegetable line.

There is a lot of wheat stalks seven feet three inches high, with a head over six inches in length. These are said to be specimens of about the average of a forty-acre lot, from which they were taken. A specimen of corn, from Union County, the stalks being sixteen and a half feet high, looking very much like young trees of a rapid growth. They are also reported to be only an average of a large field, which will produce over one hundred bushels to the acre. This looks like a pretty tall story; but a few years since I saw some stalks that were over eighteen feet high, (eighteen feet two and a half inches;) but they were selected as the tallest that could be found. They also grew on land sold by the Central Railroad Company. Several specimens of cotton and tobacco are likewise shown. Both of these crops are decidedly successful this season. A large quantity of land has been planted with tobacco, and a capital article, according to the opinion of good judges, has been produced. Cotton promises finely, and the production will be largely in excess of last year. So successful are these two crops the present season, that the effect will be to encourage our farmers to embark still more extensively into their cultivation another year.

The sugar crop will be large, although the growth of the cane has been somewhat affected by the drouth in various localities. But I am told that the quality is better when grown in hot dry weather than in wet.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad has been enjoined from paying the dividend announced for the 25th of August, at the instance of some of the Illinois creditors of the original corporation—or at least of the owners of the road at some time previous to its passing into the hands of the present Company. There is considerable interest manifested in the case, as there is a large indebtedness in abeyance, which it has been attempted to dodge in the repeated transfers which the road has undergone.

For the past week we have had cold weather—unusually cold for this season. There have been quite heavy frosts in all this region. Fires within doors, and overcoats, shawls and furs without, have been in requisition.

Dr. MASSEY, the delegate of the English churches to the churches of this country, had a public reception at Bryan Hall last evening, the usual services in the churches having been dispensed with for the purpose of a general meeting on the occasion. Several excellent speeches were made.

There have beee a couple of stabbing affrays in this city during the past week, which had a fatal termination. They were the result of drunkenness and rowdyism.

The new wheat crop has begun to move, and, as it usually turns out, is much better than it was represented to be early in the harvest. The promise of the corn crop is that it will be abundant, though in some localities the drouth has materially affected it. But the country is so large out this way that the aggregate will be beyond calculation, almost.

General business is excellent; grain receipts improving, and now average about 250,000 bushels daily. The lake trade is brisk. One hundred and twenty cargoes of lumber, alone, arrived here last week.

The Frost—Arrival of Some of the Lawrence Sufferers—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

I little thought, a few days since, while writing you of the glorious agricultural promise of the West, that so soon I should have to record that a blight, far-reaching and destructive, had come upon our cereal, saccharine and narcotic prospects. But so it is. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights there was severe frost, which extended over a wide range of territory, doing an immense amount of damage to all kinds of agricultural productions, which had not arrived at sufficient maturity to be beyond its reach. Corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, buckwheat, and vines of all descriptions, have suffered to an extent involving a loss beyond calculation. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage yet; but it will reach a high figure, and materially affect the price of grain.

The frost extended as far north as Minnesota, and as far south as Kentucky. In this State and Wisconsin its effects have been severe. There was much late planted corn, and much that was kept back by the drouth. All this is destroyed, and is being cut up for feed for stock. Cotton, tobacco and sorghum, wherever reached by the frost, is about a total loss. It will be some weeks before the full extent of the injury can be realized, so that an approximate estimate can be made. In some counties in this State—like Champaign—the destruction has been nearly complete—so much so that it is reported, on good authority, that the people will become buyers instead of sellers of corn.

Such a severe and destructive frost, at this season of the year, has not occurred before within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." In many localities the loss will bear heavily upon the farmers, as it has destroyed all their surplus produce, at least. The damage has been greatest upon low and wet land. In some towns the frost passed along in *streaks*—seemingly without any cause other than its own capriciousness.

In Egypt the corn crop is presumed to be so far advanced that it was beyond the reach of the frost. But it is feared that the cotton and tobacco—which have been planted quite largely this year—have suffered to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I am told, however, by a gentleman who came up yesterday from Cairo, that much of it had matured and that where the frost occurred, which was not general in that section, that it was so light that it is *hoped* that a large proportion of these staples will be preserved.

There is many a slip, &c. We were rejoicing, perhaps unduly, over our magnificent crop prospects, when lo! in a single night a blight came upon the land, permitted of God, perchance, to remind us of what we had forgotten—that though man may plow and plant, He alone giveth the increase.

There arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Kansas, a party of some thirty, composed of widows and orphans, made such by the fearful massacre at Lawrence. They left mostly on Monday for the East. The bereaved ones go to their friends, carrying with them the remains of their loved and lost to be buried by the side of their fathers. The women, particularly, show the effects of that night of horror—pale and haggard, as if just risen from a long illness, with an expression of terror and fright, which is exceedingly painful to behold. Their nervous system received such a shock, that they seemed to tremble at every slight noise, as if fearing a repetition of the terrible scenes through which they had passed. While looking upon this melancholy company, one will not wonder that LANE and the men of Kansas have sworn fearful vengeance upon the actors in the Lawrence tragedy.

A convention of delegates from the several Northwestern States—that is, from Aid Societies and other organizations for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers—has been in session in this city yesterday and to-day, to make preliminary arrangements for the great Fair, which is to be held here in October, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. There was quite a large delegation present, which shows that the enterprise is attracting general interest in the Northwest. A world of things were pledged for the Fair. It is to be continued two weeks, and in addition to the usual attractions on such occasions, meals are to be served up. Two of the largest halls in the city have been engaged for the use of the Fair.

This afternoon a mass meeting of some twelve or fifteen hundred ladies was held in Bryan Hall. Among the speakers were Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, and Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, of this State. As you may well suppose, some hearty loyalism was said on the occasion.

MILITARY.

A regiment of militia has been organized in this city, of which J. L. HANCOCK, President of the Board of Trade, has been commissioned Colonel by Gov. YATES.

There are now nearly 4,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. A lot of guerrillas came up the other day from the South—a tatterdemalion set. Some were without shoes, some without hats, and rags were the uniform of a large portion of them. They are Missouri bushwhackers.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

THE DEFENCE OF MOBILE.

LABORING ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Mobile Tribune, Aug. 13.

The demand for laborers in order to complete the defences of Mobile continues without abatement. If it be responded to a few months longer, the work will be accomplished. Its importance it is hardly necessary to speak of. Mobile is the key to all South Alabama. If it be lost, then there will be no security for the safety of any part of the State which can be reached by our rivers and the enemy's boats. No plantation will be so remote or so insignificant as to escape visitation. This is the reason why our planters are as much interested in the security of Mobile as in that of their neighborhoods, and why they should take as much interest in its defence as we who are here, and who may be obliged to remain here to stand a bombardment, or to indure, what is worse, the insolence and rapacity of the Federal foe. The man of the interior who refuses to lend his aid to defend this city must have a great respect for Federal beneficence, or is satisfied to leave others to perform a duty which he owes to his country and the safety of his own property—owes, perhaps, more than others; for he has the means of doing service by his property and for the security of that property, which only a few of those have who are suffering, bleeding or dying for the general cause.

Many true planters have contributed largely from their estates to this service, but others, on the contrary, exhibit a sluggishness which implies a most mercenary and unmanly spirit. For a time there was some excuse for this. That was in the beginning of our defensive works, and when there was no order or system in the management of negroes sent hither. There is no reason of the kind now. Gen. MAURY has taken the subject in hand vigorously, and we venture to assert that the negro laborers are now as carefully attended to as any part of the Confederate army. They have an abundance of food, the most skillful medical attention and are treated as considerately as on the best plantations, while the labor they have to perform is not heavier and is certainly of shorter duration each day. They are worked within hours, closing about 6 o'clock in the evening, and have all the rest of the time for their comfort and recreation—of course, under military surveillance, as in the case of soldiers.

A commission of two skillful officers—one a surgeon—was recently deputed to give a thorough examination to the whole subject, and their report is highly favorable. They found the rations abundant and wholesome, and the accommodations for the sick of the very best kind. The moment a negro complains of illness he is sent to one of the hospitals, and the attention he has there is as kind and as watchful as he would receive at his master's quarters. Cleanliness pervades those establishments. The physicians are of the most skillful, and white nurses are always on hand to administer medicines and wait in the wards. The watchful eye of the General is everywhere. He is determined that no planter shall have the shadow of an excuse for refusing to respond to the demands of the public service.

The city now, it may be observed, is as healthy as it ever is at any season of the year. The weather, although oppressively warm—and that is not confined to Mobile—has produced no appreciable sickness. The negroes, especially, we believe, are free from it. At all events it is quite refreshing to observe how contented and cheerful they are. Their choruses, as they pass through the streets in the morning to go to their work, and as they return from it in the evening, excite almost envy. A good many of the whites, in observing this pleasant spectacle, have wished that they were "citizens of African descent," with a humane master to stand between them and harm and responsibility.

GEN. PILLOW AGAIN.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, signing himself "Brig.-Gen. C. S. A., and Supt. Vol. and Con. Bureau, Department No. 2," addresses "all soldiers and officers absent without leave," in a most pathetic document, calling attention to JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation of amnesty for desertion, from which we extract the following:

"Copies of this address will be sent to all those places, and if you come in, you will be received and sent to the army with no guard but a single officer, who will accompany you to protect you from arrest by officers of cavalry of this Bureau, who could not know your intention to return to the army, and to report you as coming under the pardon of the President.

Having said this much to you as an appeal to your honor as patriots, I earnestly urge you as your friend to accept this last tender of mercy by this Bureau. If you fail to come in, measures are being taken which (though painfully adopted on my part,) which must result in forcing you back, in dishonor, to the army—there to await such punishment as a court-martial may inflict upon you—or in killing you off if you resist those sent to bring you in.

If you meet cavalry (which is probable) present a copy of this address, and the cavalry will accompany you to the rendezvous, where the pledges of this order will be carried out. All the Genrrals of the armies in the field will respect and carry out this order of the President.

If you have brought off public arms carry them back with you, and hereafter use them against the enemies of your country, in driving back the hosts of barbarians and savages who everywhere leave devastation and ruin in their track. You will thus wipe away the dishonor, with which your names, as deserters, will be connected, in the future history of this great war.

HON. ROBERT JEMISON, JR.

The new Senator elected to fill the place made vacant by the death of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, is thus spoken of by the Montgomery *Advertiser*:

"In the party nomenclature of the past, Mr. JEMISON was a Whig and American, and those who knew his sentiments best from long, intimate association, say that he always adhered to his early faith as a State Rights man. He had, however, become identified with those who did not think the time had come for a united movement of the Southern States for secession, and hence we find him in the Convention which voted Alabama out of the Union as a coöperationist; but he signed the ordinance of secession, and gave in his adhesion to the action of the Convention when taken as irrevocable and binding on every loyal citizen. From that day to this Mr. JEMISON has been firm and unfaltering in support of the war, and has rendered efficient assistance to the Governor, whose aid he has been, raising troops for the State and Confederate service.

Mr. JEMISON's election, therefore, on the score of his antecedents alone, cannot but be hailed with satisfaction by the true patriots of the country. We feel authorized to say for Mr. JEMISON that he is opposed to reconstruction on any terms, and that he will favor the most vigorous prosecution of the war until independence is achieved. In point of ability, Mr. JEMISON is marked as a man of strong practical sense, and his influence in this respect will be felt in any assembly with which he is connected."

AN ANECDOTE OF GEN. EWELL.

In the course of the address by Gov. SMITH, on Saturday night last, he told the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:

"During the hero JACKSON's lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily intrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his "poor boys" to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this."

The Governor then remarked to his audience: We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man.

THE FIGHT AT JACKSON, LA.

The Brandon *Republican* of the 20th gives some particulars of the fight at Jackson, La., gathered from a participant. There were about 600 white and black Yankees engaged in the fight. We killed about 200, mostly negroes, and captured about 50 prisoners, two 6-pound rifled guns, a flag, and nine wagons loaded with provisions. Our loss was 15 killed and wounded. LOGAN's cavalry have burned all the bridges around Natchez, and captured sixty negroes at Washington, who were making their way to the Yankees.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress.

Quiet seems to reign on our Eastern border. A few sensation rumors have been reaching the city for a day or two of movements of the enemy from Newbern in the direction of Kinston, but having inquired of wellinformed gentlemen direct from that vicinity yesterday, we could learn nothing upon which to found such a belief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—There is a rebel garrison at Cumberland Gap. On Aug. 19 the Sixty-second North Carolina regiment held a meeting at that place and passed resolutions denouncing the Raleigh *Standard* and its editor, W. W. HOLDEN, on the ground that his political teachings have caused more men of North Carolina to desert their comrades than all other causes combined.

—The Chattanooga *Rebel* contradicts the report that Gen. D. H. HILL had a skirmish with the enemy on Aug. 17.

—The Bristol *Advocate* announces that Major JOHN S. MOSBY has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

—Mrs. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE passed through Atlanta, on Saturday, *en route* to join her husband.

Capture of the Gunboats Satellite and Reliance.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 29.

The staff-boat *Ella*, Master ELDRIDGE, arrived this morning, and brings some particulars of the capture of the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, in the Rappahannock, on Saturday night last. It appears from the statement of a Mr. SPILLMAN, who conversed with one of the men who escaped from the *Satellite*, but was afterward recaptured, that at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, while the two steamers were lying in the mouth of the Rappahannock, four boats approached from the direction of the Piankatank, each containing about twenty-five men, who were allowed to board the gunboats, the officers thinking they were contrabands, many of whom come off in the night.

The two boats approached each vessel, and the rebels took possession of them with but small resistance, two or three pistols only being fired. Mr. MCCAULY, the Engineer of the *Reliance*, however, succeeded in breaking down his engine so as to render it useless. Mr. CHARLES CLARK, the coxswain of the *Satellite*, as soon as he saw that the boat was in possession of the rebels, jumped overboard and swam ashore to Windmill Point, where he remained until Tuesday, when he was captured by the rebel cavalry who were sent there for the purpose.

After the capture, the rebels, with the *Satelite*, captured two schooners which ran into the mouth of the river for harbor, and towed them, with the *Reliance*, up to Port Tobago, (about 60 miles up,) where they put the officers and crews ashore, who, it is thought are, by this time, in Richmond.

As soon as the capture was known among the boats of the flotilla, several were sent down to retake them, but they had escaped up the river. The *Commodore Barney*, however, went up the river on Monday, and heavy firing was afterward heard from that direction.

Both of the captured boats have been on the flotilla for some months, and have done good service. The *Satellite* was a side-wheeler and carried a 32-pounder iron gun and 24-pound howitzer, with a crew of about 25 men, and at the time of her capture had the following officers on board: Acting Master, J. F. D. Robinson; Ensign, Rudolph Somers; Master's Mate, Henry Fogg; Second Assistant Engineer, Isaac Johnson; Third Assistant Engineers, John Mel and Christopher McCormick; and Acting Pilot, Robinson. Master's Mate C. B. MCCLELLAN and Pilot G. F. MOORE, of the *Satellite*, were both in this city at the time on business. The *Reliance* is a propeller, and carries a 30-pound Parrott and 12-pound howitzer, with a crew of about 15 men. The following are her officers: Ensign, Henry Walters; Master's Mate, Thomas Brown; Second Assistant Engineer, James McCauley, Jr.; and Third Assistant, A. Renshaw, of this city.

We notice that several papers have mistaken the latter boat for the *Reliance*, (revenue boat,) Capt. DURGAN, of Baltimore.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

From the Washington Star, Sept. 3.

The staff boat *Ella* arrived this morning, bringing up Commodore HARWOOD; the expedition sent up the Rappahannock to recapture the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance* having returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than Tappahannock.

One of the seamen of the *Satellite*, D. A. FLIBBINS, also came up on the *Ella*, he having made his escape while they were marching to Richmond. He reports that on their being landed at Urbana, they were transferred to the charge of some fifty cavalrymen, and that Capt. ROBINSON and his brother were both put in irons, because they were once in the Confederate cavalry and deserted; and they were formed in a body, with the cavalry around them, and started on their march to Richmond, on foot, going at the rate of about fifteen miles per day. They were treated with tolerable kindness. When they arrived within a few miles of the Pamunky River (about 11 o'clock on Tuesday) Mr. FLIBBINS determined to attempt an escape, and made an excuse to leave the party, and at once went down into a deep gully and hid himself. The rebels searched for him ineffectually, and he laid there until night, when he started back toward Urbana, reaching that place on Wednesday night, where he procured a canoe and came down to the mouth of the river, where he got on board the *Currituck*. He did not see more than two hundred and fifty rebel troops (and those were cavalrymen) during his march to the Pamunky. The *Satellite* had been carried up to Port Royal, and the *Reliance* was reported to have been burned; the machinery and guns having been first removed from her.

The rebels were in high glee on account of the capture, but their expedition did not fully accomplish their objects. Lieut. WOOD, who had command of the rebels, asserted that they, after capturing the *Satellite* and *Reliance*, would wait for the *Currituck*, and board and capture her, and then the three vessels would go out in the bay and capture the first sea-going steamer, to which they would transfer the guns and ammunition of the three boats, and put to sea as a privateer; first firing the boats and setting them adrift.

For the purpose of capturing the *Currituck*, after they landed the prisoners at Urbana, they took on board the *Satellite* about 150 men, and went down to the mouth of the river to wait for her; but, fortunately, her arrival was delayed, and her non-appearance caused them to be suspicious, and, after capturing the schooners, they put out up the river without accomplishing the main object of the expedition.

An expedition, numbering between four and five hundred rebels, consisting in part of the same party who captured the two boats, left the nighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry are with them, who have been seen lately about Mathias and other points on the river. It is not known by what means they propose to make the capture, but it is supposed that they intend to fix up some of their old batteries on the river, as they have recently been reconnoitering about them.

JACK TYE, the boatswain of the *Satellite*, who was so badly wounded during the engagement, died on the *Currituck* on Tuesday, and was buried at Point Lookout yesterday.

It is the belief that by this time Gen. MEADE has either recaptured the *Satellite*, or forced the rebels to burn her.

DUEL BETWEEN LADIES—REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Monday forenoon several ladies, while on a visit to a friend's house, a short distance from Gray's Ferry, were amusing themselves by singing and dancing, when one of them, a resident of Baltimore, sang a verse of the "Bonny Blue Flag," one of the other ladies jestingly said, "You're a rebel," at which another commenced the "Southern Marseillaise." When it was finished, the lady who had been called a rebel said, "I wish we had pistols, I'd fight a duel with you for calling me a rebel." At this, a daughter of the gentleman at whose house they were, said, "We have pistols in the house, but they are not loaded." They were brought; and in order to give it the form of a duel, distances were measured in the room, the ladies took their places, word was given, one, two, three, when the lady who had called the other "rebel," said, "I will sit in this chair, as I wish to die easy." Word was again given, and the Baltimore lady, who had a self-cocking pistol, pulled the trigger and bang went the pistol. A piercing scream was heard, and in an instant the room was filled with the members of the family, when it was discovered that two of the ladies had swooned; the Baltimore lady was standing motionless, and the one who wished to "die easy" sitting pale with terror in her chair. One ball had passed through her dress on the left side, grazing the skin, while in the leaf of a table on which she had rested her arm were eight distinct shot-holes, and one bullet embedded in the wood. The pistol had been loaded by a boy on the Fourth of July, but the charge had not been fired. The ladies were soon restored to consciousness, and commenced to realize the danger of meddling with firearms—a warning, it is needless to say, they will not disregard for the future.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 22.*

Naval Affairs.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy left this City on Wednesday evening, having inspected the Navy-yard and all the iron-clads, and proceeded to the Boston Navy-yard. By invitation of Commodore MONTGOMERY, the Secretary took a trip down the harbor, on Friday, in the gunboat *Iron Age*, commanded by Lieut.-Commander EDWARD E. STONE, accompanied by Hon. JOEL HAYDEN, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of State, several members of the Governor's Council and of the Boston City Government. The *Iron Age* went round Fort Warren and back. While on the passage the ship's company were called to quarters, and in three minutes afterward were ready for action, and had fired a gun. Everything on board was proved to be in ship-shape order. In less than two hours from the time notice was given her officers the *Iron Age* was fired up for the excursion, and on her way down the harbor. The trip was in all respects a very pleasant one.

A COURT-MARTIALED PRISONER.

EDWARD DRISCOLL, a seaman in the United States Navy, arrived in this City on Friday, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where he was tried by a General Court-martial. He is sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, to lose all pay, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment to be disgracefully discharged from the service. Admiral PAULDING will to-morrow turn him over to the authorities at Sing Sing, where he is to be confined. The Court which sentenced him is still in session at Philadelphia, and will continue so for some days.

THE REBEL RAM ATLANTA COMING NORTH.

Admiral DAHLGREN, Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Blockading Fleet, has ordered the rebel ram *Atlanta*, which had the contest with the United States iron-clads, to proceed North, and she will probably arrive at New-York or Philadelphia in a few days. She is at present at Port Royal, being rapidly prepared for the trip. On her arrival she will be surveyed by a Board of Constructors and Engineers, with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of converting her into a mailed craft for the service of the United States. She is reported to be in good condition, and to have a great deal of sound material in her hull. The officers who command her have been detached temporarily from vessels of the South Atlantic fleet.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Business at the Boston Navy-yard is becoming daily more active, and but a short time will elapse before the number of workmen will be largely increased. A side-wheel steamer, which had received her machinery at East Boston, was returned to the yard yesterday, and the prize steamer *Britannia*, which is being repaired for a dispatch boat, was removed from the dry dock. The bark *Ethan Allen* also sailed on a cruise during the day. The arrangements at the lower ship-house for the building of the contemplated sea-going steamer are nearly completed, and the keel will be laid in a few days. The old frigate *Niagara* will shortly leave on a three years' cruise. The screw steamers *Saco* and *Pequot* are receiving their machinery on board, and the iron-clad *Monadnock* has received nearly all her side plating.

The Blockade of the North Carolina Coast.

A BOLD EXPLOIT—INTERESTING REPORT FROM LIEUT. CUSHING.

Admiral LEE transmits to the Navy Department the following interesting report of the destruction of the blockade runner *Alexander Cooper*, which was accomplished in New-Topsail Inlet, North Carolina, on the 22d ult.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER SHOCKOKON, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that we have destroyed the blockade-running schooner *Alexander Cooper*, under the following circumstances: On the 12th I made a reconnoissance with boats in New-Topsail Inlet, and was driven out by four pieces of artillery stationed opposite the mouth, but not before I had discovered a schooner at a wharf some six miles up the sound. This schooner I determined to destroy, and as it was so well guarded I concluded to use strategy.

On the evening of the 22d the *Shockokon* anchored close into the sea beach, about five miles from the inlet, and I sent ashore two boats' crews, who shouldered the dingui, and carried it across the neck of land that divides the sea from the sound. This was about half a mile in width, and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men some miles in rear of the artillery force guarding the entrance.

The dingui being launched on the inside waters, six men under my Executive Officer, Acting Ensign JOS. S. CONY, started with orders to destroy or capture anything that could be of use to the enemy.

Now, it seems that a 12-pounder howitzer was stationed at the point for which we were aiming, and the smoke-stack of my steamer having been seen over the trees, the commandant of the post, Capt. ADAMS, had come down from the main camp to insure a bright lookout.

While the rebels at the schooner's mast-heads were straining their eyes in looking to the south, my boat was approaching in the other direction, and the men succeeded in landing about 60 yards from the wharf without being discovered. The Master-at-Arms, ROBERT CLIFFORD, crept into the rebel camp and counted the men, and having returned to his shipmates, a charge was ordered, and our seven men bore down on them with a shout.

In a moment the enemy (who outnumbered us 3 to 1) were routed, leaving in Mr. CONY's possession ten prisoners, including Capt. ADAMS and Lieut. LEATHAM, one 12-pound army howitzer, eighteen horses, one schooner, and some extensive salt works.

Mr. CONY then threw out two pickets, detached two men to guard the prisoners, and with the remaining two fired the vessel and salt works. These were thoroughly consumed.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, my men returned to the vessel without loss, bringing with them three of the prisoners—all that the boat would contain. The rebel officers and privates dress alike, and Mr. CONY was at a loss to know what three to retain. He settled the matter, however, by picking out the three best looking ones, who all *turned out to be privates*. So the officers owed their safety to their lack of *physique*—a new feature in military strategy.

While this was going on at the main-land, my pickets on the beach side, under Acting Master's-Mate PROUDFIT, engaged and repulsed the rebel picket force in that quarter, without loss on our side.

* * * * * * *

This schooner cleared from New-York for Port Royal, S. C., with an assorted cargo, and was towed once outside the line of the blockade by a gunboat.

I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic citizens of my State who entered into this little speculation.

W. B. CUSHING, Lieut.-Comd'g.

To Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, Commanding N. A. B. Squadron.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A few liberal men of wealth in this City have secured the church building in Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue. It is a large and handsome structure, and when completed will make one of the best edifices in the City for convenience and beauty. It is located near the great Park, and will supply a deficiency long felt in that part of the City. The church lecture-room will be opened for divine service upon the second Sabbath in September, when services will be conducted by prominent clergymen in this City. It is expected that the edifice will be completed for worship in the large audience room at an early day. Friends of the Church, residing in that part of the City, are cordially invited to aid in this good work.

(Advertisement.)

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, etc., given in the *Phrenological Journal*. Also, Biographies of leading persons, good and bad, high and low. The September number contains Gen. GRANT, WM. L. YANCEY, THOS. ADDIS EMMETT, the Rioters, etc., etc. Only 15 cts., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—P. Queyrouze, lady and servant, Miss Queyrouze, O. J. Fowler, J. Abrams, W. Payne, Mr. Phelps, J. Y. Durand, Major Burton, G. R. Beard and servant, P. Miller, Mrs. Sargent and servant, J. Levine, A. B. Currier, Miss E. A. Khonen, Mr. Fortney, T. Rainey, E. Behrend, Capt. M. Singer, Adjt. Foster, of 133d New-York Volunteers; Acting Ensign J. H. Field, D. H. Winans, 16th New-York Volunteers; J. C. Davenport, Capt. M. Cox, 175th New-York Volunteers; N. A. De Monasterio, J. A. Martinez and lady, Mrs. C. Beck and child, D. A. Schriebler and lady, Mrs. E. Bamia and two children, and 19 in the steerage.

SEPT. 5—*In steamship Shannon, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Stearne and 6 children, C. A. Matthews, Mrs. Blancan, Mr. Blancan, Jr., Mrs. Blancan and two children, J. M. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Quayle and two children, Mrs. Mary Hartwell and child, Miss Emma Parrott, Miss Annie Parrott, and 220 in the steerage; landed 40 at Halifax.

SEPT. 5—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Henry R. Hodges, Catharine McDonald, Mlle. Fortunee, Mlle. Veions, Monsieur Cesta, Monsieur Cordella, Alfred Collard, Miss Georgiana Collard, Mr. Harvey Philpot, and 91 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT 5—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. and Miss Von Gerold, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lingg, New-York; Capt. D. F. Tinkham, Maine; H. Chiapelle, New-Orleans; Miss Fery, New-Orleans; Master Harry Bauman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kellogg and child, Cincinnati; O. Holtz and child, Mexico; Samuel Freudenberg, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wrankow, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dennison and three children, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirsch, Wisconsin; G. Honegger, Richmond; Christ. Feller, St. Louis; Jac Brosius, Illinois; Dr. F. Fickenscher, wife and infant, Iowa; Manuel Jose de Freitas, Boston; Jac. Boell, New-York; Anton Batt, New-York; Maurice Samuel, Hamburg; W. Urlan, Louisville; Alfred N. Venier, Philadelphia; Capt. G. Bourhis, Havre; Leop, E. Taufkirch, Detroit; Marie Staub, Cleveland; Madame Arigoni, Italy; Gertrude Briel, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Wilhelmine Seehusen, New-York; Louise Rossmann, New-York; Mrs. Marie Klauss, child and infant, Connecticut; Miss C. E. Dennison, Massachusetts, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 5—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Jane A. Warwick, daughter and child, Elizabeth Coe, Miss Mary J. Hackett, A. Literoy, Serefino Frenfanelli, James Turner, J. Levy, Rev. James M. Dellon, Rev. Thomas Morund, Robert Butterfield, Charles T. Breumann, G. B. Stearns, M. Lowenstein, John K. Macauley, Capt. J. B. Geule, John Andrews, Capt. Grant, Capt. Jenkins, Arthur Mitchell, George Graves, R. P. Thompson, Ferinin Nippert, Daniel Riorden, P. Dowling, Louis Dings, J. C. Kruis, Mrs. Ellen Jane Broderick and child, John Marron, L. A. D. Day, M. F. Dunn, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Dr. Cillog, wife and daughter, William Hyland, S. G. Brower, Mrs. E. Cohen and daughter, M. Israel S. Lyon, Capt Edward Williams, Frederick Johnson, B. J. Files, Frank Scott, George F. Witte, Mrs G. Meier, R. Tucker, Samuel B. Ashby, Ashley Paine, Wm Maybin, B. Cohen, L. Levy, Mrs. Hoyne, Miss F. A. Coggswell, Mrs. J. M. White, Miss Marina M. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 32	Sun sets.... 6 26	Moon rises 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 19	Gov. Island.. 3 08	Hell Gate.. 4 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Padus, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., Josiah Jex.

Brigs San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, St. Cruz, Canary Islands, C. Marti & Co.; George, Perkins, Mayaguez, T. Townes & Co.; Annie Gildert, (Br.,) Cochran, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Morning Star, (Br.,) Hall, Nuevitas, Thomas Middleton.

Schooners C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Exchange, Hamilton, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Ann, Johnson, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; Nelson, (Br.,) Watt, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed at anchor in the Mississippi River, at quarantine, U. S. gunboats Gertrude and Granite City. The George Washington has had strong northeast gales with heavy sea, for the last 4 days.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Aug. 30, lat. 47 51, lon. 45 19, passed a Br. —— showing 1st pendant Nos. 8587, 25.

Steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool Aug 20, and Queenstown 21st, via Halifax 3d inst, with mdse. and 243 passengers to Snow & Burgess. During the first part of the passage experienced strong head winds and high sea; latter part, six days dense fogs: no observations. Aug. 20, in the British Channel, signalized ship Canterbury, bound up.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Centenary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Chipman, Dunkirk and the Downs 36 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Stella, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to D. Starr.

Bark Bradford, (of Rockland,) Cables, Pictou 14 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Cotton, New Haven, in ballast.

Brig Annette, (of Halifax,) Curtis, Halifax 7 ds, with fish and cotton to order.

Brig Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Pettingill, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Havelock, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Barbados 19 ds., with old iron, etc, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Amazon, (of St Johns, N. F.,) Branscombie, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Henry Brown, Shelby, Norwalk, Conn., in ballast to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Pictou 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Caroline C., Pomeroy, Newark, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Union, Rosebrook, Eastport 7 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Norwalk, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with molasses.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Outhouse, Hillsboro, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Avail, Boker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Emily Dennison, Hathaway, Sandwich in ballast.

Schr. E. H. Pray, Pray, Amboy, for Pembroke.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelley, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Hepziba, Lunt, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hartford, Teal, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Allan Downing, Swift, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Turner, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Scott, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles, Norris, Taunton, in ballast.

Steamboat Gen. Derby, ——, Portland 2 days.

WIND—Sunset, S.

BELOW—1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Creole, for New-Orleans. Steamer Elizabeth.

Barks Lucknow, (Brem.,) Bertha, Viking, (Br.,) Pride of the Sea, Pelican, Columbia, Charles August, Reindeer, Billow, Atlantic, (Br.)

Brigs Wm. Carey, Courier, (Pruss.,) Augusta, (Br.,) Trackless, Henry Wiggins, Hillars, (Pruss.,) Eugenia, (Aust.,) Dauphin, (Fr.,) Pioneer, (Br.)

Schooners N. M. Harboe, (Dan.,) M. H. Wilson, Indus, (Br.,) M. M. Freeman, J. Aumack, Helen Mar, F. H. Abel, James Arophy, Etta, G. W. Grill.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Alfred H. Partridge, Newman, from New-Orleans Aug. 12, for Matamoras, experienced very heavy weather, in which she lost foremast, and was compelled to put into Pensacola for repairs, where she remained on the 24th. Would proceed on her voyage in a few days.

The schooner R. B. Sumner, from Salem 31st ult., for Cayenne, returned to port 4th inst, having, on the night of the 3d been in collision with an unknown brig; had staunchions stove and some of her rigging carried away.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. ship Joseph Holmes, from Calcutta April 6; brig Jennie, Moodie, fm. London July 17, and Deal 19th.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Gallatin—ship, Aug. 22, off Point Lynes.

City of Manchester—steamship, Aug. 25, lat. 51 20, lon. 17 43.

City of Cork—steamship, Aug. 24, lat. 51 22, lon. 11 17.

Frank—bark, from Portland, Me., for London, Aug. 28, off the east end of Georges Shoals.

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125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10½ till 11½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail Sept. 22.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.